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INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0615676

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Prajnanandan Giri

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27.08.2022

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

NIAT computer education, Bhubaneswar.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7th Schedule of Indian constitution provides for state list, ~~centr~~ union list and concurrent list of subjects and sets a limit on legislative powers of Parliament and State assemblies.

Need to revisit 7th schedule :-

1. It gives centre more power on concurrent list (unitary bias).
   ↳ Union laws on concurrent list to be prioritised on state laws.

2. Many subjects are put in irrational manner e.g. Health - state subject
   Education - concurrent list

3. Misuse by centre to use concurrent list to form laws on state list.
   e.g. Farm laws ~~fo~~ under Trade (concurrent list) than Agriculture (State list).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. Ability of Parliament to amend and change the lists.

5. Residuary power with union (again unitary bias unlike USA)

However, 7th schedule still holds relevance →

- Creates checks & balance
- Maintain Federal balance.
- Unitary bias for national integration.

Way forward →

1. 2nd ARC :- Residuary taxation powers need to be transferred to states.
2. Rationalise the subjects in 3 lists.
3. Compulsory consultation with states while forming laws under concurrent list = Sarkaria Commission

Therefore, to maintain federal spirit, adequate changes need to be done in 7th schedule.

2. न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) is an Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) mechanism, which became popular during COVID-19 pandemic.

Advantages of ODR mechanism →

1. Time efficient - possible to hear more number of cases in a day.
2. Reduces logistics cost
3. Faster resolution of disputes with better communication.
4. Reduces human-human contact - suitable during pandemic.
5. Reduces corruption opportunities.

However there are some challenges associated →

1. Digital Divide - Access to internet is less in rural area (31% penetration rate)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. Challenges of slow network, frequent disconnection.

3. Chances of impersonation & fraud are high.

4. Digital illiteracy among lawyers & judicial officers

5. Absence of required infrastructure in court rooms

6. Lack of technicians etc.

Overall, ODR has revolutionary capacity to change the method of justice delivery. The challenges must be addressed to realise its potential.

3. शक्तियों के संवैधानिक विभाजन के बावजूद, केंद्र-राज्य विवाद भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक चिरस्थायी विशेषता रहे हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 1 of Indian constitution provides for India to be a Union of States i.e. an indestructible union of destructible states.

Constitutional division of power →

1. Legislative division - Art 245 - 255
2. Administrative division - Art 256 - 264
3. Financial division - Art 265 - 292

However, still there is perennial centre-state disputes.

Reasons ⟹

I. Constitutional ⟹

1. Unitary bias — Concurrent list
GST council
Finance Commission

2. e.g. Virtual veto in GST council
Terms of reference of FC is decided by centre.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. Power of centre to impose President's rule (Art. 356)

3. Position of Governor – as an agent of Central Govt

e.g. CM – Governor dispute in West Bengal.

II. Political

1. River water dispute (e.g.) Cauvery (TN – Karnatak)
2. Based on Regionalism
   (e.g.) Hindi imposition (TN – Union Govt)
3. Dispute with states ruled by opposition
4. Misuse of central agencies like CBI, ED against state.

Way forward –

1. Sarkaria commission
2. Punchhi commission

} recommendations for improving centre-state relations

Centre-State relations can be improved by political will and spirit of constitutional morality.

4. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लॉबिंग के लिए एक ढांचे को अंगीकृत करना भारत में सहभागी शासन और कारोबार सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that adopting a framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance and ease of doing business in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lobbying refers to pressurising Government to achieve a group's own objective. This is generally used by Pressure Groups against Govt.

Need of a framework for lobbying →

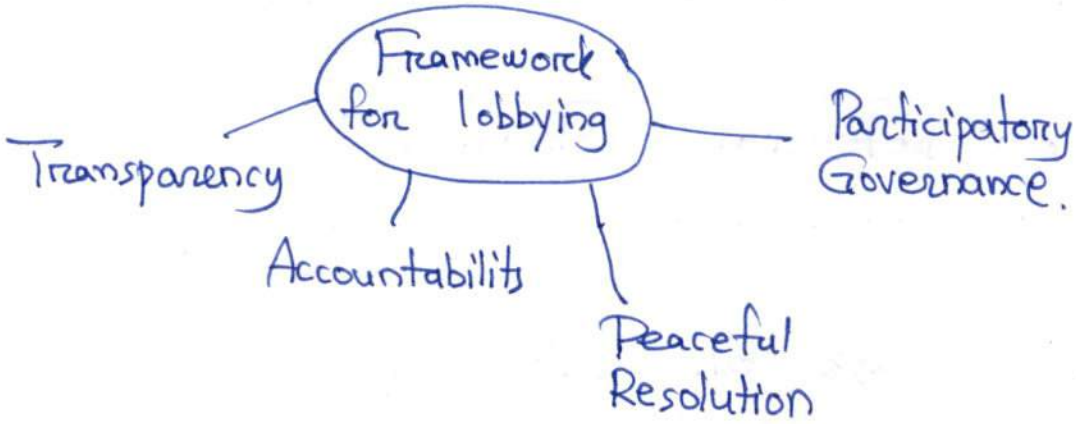
1. To effectively send one's message to Government.
2. Avoiding unethical means like strikes, violence.
3. Better Grievence Redressal can be possible.
4. It will help Govt formulate better laws & regulations and can prevent unnecessary apprehensions.

(e.g.) Farm laws protest

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. It can promote ease of doing business by enabling business groups like FICCI, ASSOCHAM to send their demand to Govt.

6. The workers union can also participate in decision making.



Therefore, the Government should formulate a legal framework with institutional mechanism to adopt a framework for lobbying.

5. सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ्री एंड ओपन सोर्स सॉफ़्टवेयर (FOSS) और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों की वास्तविक क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the government encouraging open source instead of proprietary technology for government applications, the true potential of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and digital platforms remains unrealized. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, Government has brought Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) platform to democratise e-commerce.

Low potential realisation of such FOSS ⟹

1. Lack of start-ups in this regard.
2. More focus on gaining IPR on such product.
3. Lack of enough incentives to adopt these platforms.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्व के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
As a social safety-valve, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be the principal vehicles through which communities voice their concerns. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGOs refer to non-governmental, non-profit, non-violent group of people to work for any common social objectives. India has more than 30 lakh NGOs, as per NITI Aayog.

NGOs – as a social safety valve →

1. Can act as facilitator of public concerns & opinion.
2. Can push govt to take reforms
   e.g. Association for democratic Reforms (ADR) led efforts introduced disclosure of criminal antecedents of candidates in election.
3. NGOs can take people to work for their concerns.
   e.g. – Pratham NGO works towards educational reforms.
   – Centre for Science & Environment works for environmental protection.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. NGOs also complement the govt efforts.

e.g. To address nutritional gap, Akshay Patra foundation provides Mid-day meals.

⟹ By enabling people to voice their concern and work towards solution, NGOs can act as social safety valve →

- → Prevent accumulation of discontent
- → Facilitate peaceful resolution
- → Proper Grievences redressal

Therefore, NGOs need to be promoted and they need to be improved technologically to be able to better represent people's concern, as per S. Vijay Kumar committee.

7. अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach, the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, remains sluggish and mired with various issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mental Healthcare Act, 2017 was formulated under Mental Health Policy by Government of India to address the rising issue of anxiety, depression, suicide among youth.

Patient centric approach :-

1. Toll-free number to voice their concern
2. Provision of protecting privacy
3. Connecting with psychiatric doctor on demand.
4. Counselling facilities for patient.

However, it's implementation has remained sluggish.

Various issues →

1. Lack of doctors specialised in mental health (Total ~ 30,000 psychiatrist in India)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. Lack of focus on awareness generation
   - ↳ Advertisements
   - ↳ IEC campaign.

3. Regional imbalances in mental healthcare facilities → Mostly available in tier 1 & 2 cities.

4. Lack of adequate counselling facilities

Way forward ↳

1. Increase seats under psychiatry at PG in medical colleges
2. Use of AYUSH medicines
3. Availing mental healthcare at primary hospitals.
4. Addressing the taboo and ignorance around mental health

Mental health is equally important as physical health. Therefore, adequate focus must be given equally on both.

8. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना तैयार करने का समय आ गया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to formulate an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at the national level? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Urban employment at present time is around 5% in India (PLFS - 2020-21).

Need of Urban EGS like MGNREGA →

1. High incidence of poverty in urban India (~25%)

2. People living in slums unable to get constant employment

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Argument against ⟹

1. Creates patron - client syndrome
2. Urban area needs skilled jobs unlike MGNREGA
3. Skill development is better alternative with focus on urban MSME.

9. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्सटेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

BIMSTEC refers the grouping of 7 Bay-of Bengal surrounding nations namely - India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand, Sri-Lanka.

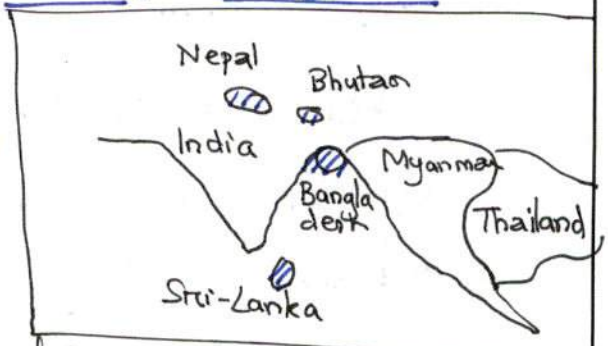


Fig: BIMSTEC nations

Relevance of BIMSTEC →

To fulfill India's strategic aspirations in Indian Ocean region →

1. As a Net Security Provider in the region.
2. To tackle rising Chinese influence in Nepal, Myanmar & Srilanka
3. To ensure better connectivity
   - IMT trilateral highway
   - Kaladan Multimodal project
   - BBIN corridor

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. To tackle China's String of Pearls by developing ports & other infra in BIMSTEC countries.

5. SAGAR policy – Security & Growth for all in the region.

6. Securing important choke points
e.g. Malacca strait
Palk strait etc.

7. To tackle piracy, drug trafficking, terrorism through maritime route.

Challenges

- SAARC vs BIMSTEC debate
- Sri Lankan crisis
- India - Nepal dispute
- Chinese influence is more than that of India's (e.g) Hambantota port (SL).

India must use its soft power to increase its strategic position over the IOR region using BIMSTEC as a medium.

10. वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the relevance of the Gujral Doctrine for India with regard to its relations with its immediate neighbours in the present times. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gujral Doctrine was given by IK Gujral, ex-Indian Prime Minister during 1990s.

Relevance of Gujral doctrine at present time →

1. India should not have big brother attitude, as it creates apprehensions among small neighbours.

(e.g.) India's role in Nepal earthquake 2015 viewed with apprehensions among Nepalese.

2. India should focus on unilateral donations to its neighbours.

(e.g.) India's 400 million $ help to SriLanka during present crisis.

3. India must deal with neighbours on equal terms

(e.g.) India - Bhutan

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. India must not interfere with internal politics of neighbours.

(e.g.) India doesn't interfere in Nepal political crisis

Not Relevant in few aspects ⇒

* To tackle cross border terrorism of Pakistan

⇓

Need to use force

However, overall Gujaral doctrine has relevance in today's India - Neighbourhood relations.

11. भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlight the pivotal role of the "Officers of Parliament" in the Indian Parliamentary system. Also, discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Officers of Parliament refers to the non-political bureaucracy that enables & facilitates the functioning of Indian Parliament.

→ Headed by Registrar General (Loksabha / Rajyasabha)

→ Around 1000 staffs in Parliament

Pivotal role ⇒

1. Allocating seats to MPs inside.
2. Enabling secratariat support.
3. Provide research materials on topic to be discussed.
4. Ensure operational efficiency with logistics inside house.
5. Keep records of the discussion

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. Provides translation support to MPs who require them.

7. Conduct voting to pass a bill
   - Electronic voting
   - Paper-based voting.

8. Provides support to Speaker / Chairman to act according to rules.

Constitutional & Statutory provisions →

1. Constitution provides for the Registrar General to be returning officer in Speaker / Vice-President election.

2. Rule book of Parliament provides for role of such officers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 280 of Indian constitution provides for the President to appoint a Finance Commission in every 5 year or as when required.

Crucial role by Finance Commission to balance fiscal federalism :-

1. Provides framework for distribution of net tax receipts between centre & state.
2. Advises center to consolidate its receipt & expenditure
3. Acts on the Terms of References by President.
4. Accordingly, 15th FC has been constituted under the charimanship of N.K. Singh by the President for 2021-26.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recommendations by 15th FC

1. 41% of net receipts to be transferred to states. (earlier 14th FC - 42%)

2. The formula for horizontal distribution takes into account the following criteria -
   (i) Forest cover
   (ii) Population
   (iii) Area
   (iv) Tax efforts
   (v) Demographic performance etc.

3. 15th FC also recommended to create a Modernization of security forces fund by Central Govt.

4. It suggested to keep fiscal deficit as per FRBM limit by 2026.

5. For Urban local bodies & Panchayat Raj institution, 15th FC has provided tied & untied funds.
   → Tied fund - Cleanliness, Water supply

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Positive aspects :-

1. Taken into consideration demographic performance to provide justice to southern states.
2. Forest cover & tax efforts are incentives to performing states.
3. Grants to ULBs & PRIs will further strengthen their fiscal health.

Negative aspects :-

1. Modernisation fund creation was seen with apprehensions by states, as it is taking away their share.
2. Tied fund almost 60% of grants
   → one size fits all approach.
3. Terms of Reference is decided by centre without states' opinion.
   ⇓
   Unitary Bias

Overall 15th FC's recommendations will further strengthen fiscal federalism in India.

13. आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Model Code of Conduct was adopted by political parties on consensus basis since 1980s-90s. It refers to a set of guidelines issued by Election Commission of India before election in order to conduct a free & fair election.

Statutory backing to MCC →

In support :

1. It will ensure effective implementation
2. Create deterrance among political parties & candidate to violate MCC.
3. Reduce corrupt practices like use of religious, caste based speech to gain vote.
4. Can effectively prevent use of black money in election.
5. Strengthen India's democracy with more transparent election.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Against statutory backing →

1. It will increase burden on judiciary with multiple cases.

2. Parties will misuse MCC to target opposition.

3. The real challenge is different i.e. implementation, monitoring and taking action → Not possible due to limitation of ECI's power

4. Many aspect of MCC are not well defined and subjective to interpretation.

↳ ~~May~~

Way forward →

1. Instead of statutory backing, the ECI needs to be empowered.

   ↳ Power to disqualify candidates
   ↳ Power to declare elections void in case of use of money power.

2. Create awareness about the essence of MCC

3. Tackle criminalisation of politics

4.

Law Commission's recommendation — not to give statutory backing to MCC

~~Therefore, MCC~~ n

Govt Steps

cVigil App — for people to report violation of Model Code of Conduct

Awareness through television ads, newspaper about MCC etc.

Therefore, MCC need to be implemented through consensus, awareness etc and should not be given statutory backing.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The market disruption caused by digital revolution warrants renewed focus and perspective to ensure fair competition in the digital economy. In this light, discuss the need to revamp the Competition Commission of India (CCI). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Competition Commission of India is a statutory body formed in 2002 through an act of Parliament.

Role of CCI ⇒

1. To ensure level-playing field to all companies.
2. Act as quasi-judicial body to solve disputes between company related to mal-practices.
3. It can advise Govt for policy formulation regarding fair competition.

However, with digital revolution, the competition is getting onto cyber space, which is becoming difficult to monitor by CCI.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Need to revamp CCI →

1. Predatory behaviour of e-commerce companies — no level playing field.
   (e.g.) Selling through own listed company ⇒ Cloudtail by Amazon

2. Collaboration with mobile companies to create virtual monopoly.

3. Targetted ads by social media company.

4. Selective approach while selling products through digital marketplace.

5. Headquarters outside India → promotes lack of compliance among companies.

CCI has failed to address such unethical competition. Therefore need of revamp.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward →

1. CCI need to be made a constitutional bodies.

2. Integrating with parastatal agencies like Authority on Advanced Ruling (GST) etc.

3. More power, human resources & technologies to monitor digital companies etc.

To ensure proper competition in economy is necessary for stable economic growth. Therefore, CCI must be revamped accordingly to tackle the challenges of 21st century.

15. भारत में एक प्रभावी व्हिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्हिसल-ब्लोअर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There is an urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms and ensuring that necessary safeguards for the protection of whistle-blowers are established in both public and private spheres in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Whistle-Blowing refers to the act of disclosing information by an insider person of an organisation related to corrupt, illegal & unethical activities by the organisation.

Present Act → Whitleblower's Protection Act of 2013

Urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms →

1. Rise in corruption like collusive corruption among govt agencies & department.

2. Due to fear of life, many honest employees are unable to speak out.

3. Similarly, in private companies high number of unethical practices are going on such as -

Insider trading
Evergreening of loans etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. Recent cases of ICICI - Vodafone scam, is an example of corrupt corporate governance.

4. Due to strong whistle-blowing framework Edward snowden revealed surveillance by USA govt.

5. Recently found UberFiles, Google's AI bot having emotions etc facts were revealed by whistle-blower.

Need to protect whistle-blowers

- Constant threat of life

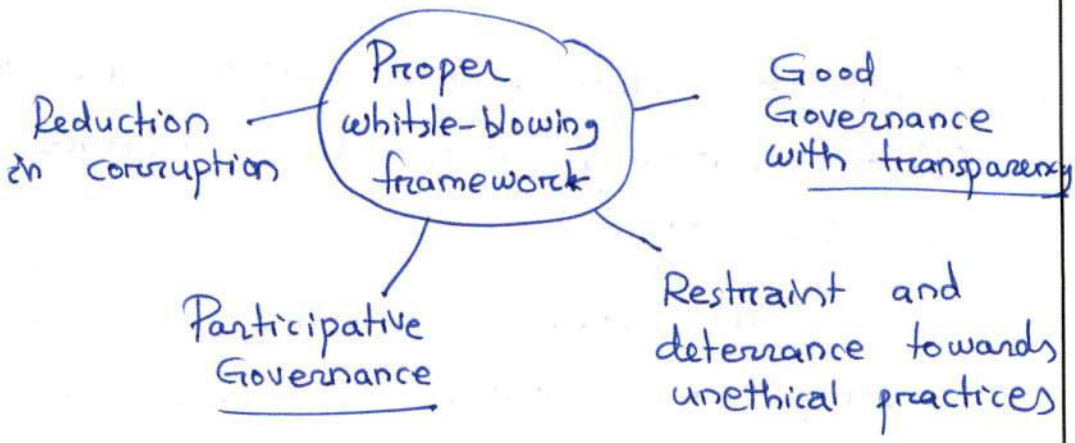
  e.g. Satyendra Dubey was killed due to whistle-blowing about the corruption in Golden-Quadrilateral project

Way forward

1. Strengthening the laws related to whistle-blowing.
2. Integrate this into Prevention of Corruption Act.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. Protect the identity of whistle-blower and adequate provision regarding this.



Therefore, to ensure a transparent & accountable government, as well as private sector, whistle blowing mechanism must be strengthened through adequate legislations, amendment and institutional measures.

16. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
State the reasons behind the poor performance of cooperatives in India. Also, discuss the reforms undertaken by the government to overcome the shortcomings. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cooperatives are a group of people from similar economic background, who come together to achieve a common economic objective through democratic decision making processes.

For example - AMUL
OMFED
TRIFED etc

Reasons for poor performance →

Social reasons :

1. Caste divide & class divide
2. Low level of awareness due to high level of illiteracy.
3. Lack of guidance and advices.

Economic reason :

1. Low credit availability.
2. Less than 25% of cooperatives maintain their accounts.
3. Poor market linkages & low price discovery for their products

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Institutional reasons —

1. Politicisation of cooperatives
2. Dominance of few individuals
3. High instances of corruption and conflicts within cooperative.

However, to tackle the above problems, Govt has taken several reforms →

1. Creation of Ministry of Cooperation to specially focus on cooperative.
2. Credit support by banks through linkages program.
3. Promotion of Farm Producers Cooperatives (FPCs) for specific product
   (e.g) Kandhamal Haldi in Odisha.
4. Creation of PM - Van Dhan Yojana for tribal cooperatives.
5. Providing extension services to cooperatives to link them with proper market.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

1. De-politicisation of cooperatives
2. Ensuring gender equality with more female participation.
3. Promoting research to increase the efficiency of cooperatives.
4. Adopting best practices from other states, Role model approach

   (e.g.) AMUL's success in Gujarat

Cooperatives are most suitable model for economic development of rural India and it is as per Gandhian dream of cooperation. Therefore adequate reformative steps need to be taken by Govt in this regard.

17. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's healthcare system faces multiple problems at present time.

Such as -

1. Low doctor-population ratio (226 per 1 lakh population)
2. Low bed to population ratio
3. Lack of tertiary healthcare etc.

Public-Private Partnership model to bridge the gap →

1. Failure of govt. hospitals to provide adequate healthcare.
2. Shortage of doctors — need of private medical colleges at affordable cost.
3. Need of private investment in primary & secondary health care
   ↳ Most of private sector is in tertiary care.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. Private investment can bring in best practices, best machineries for modern healthcare.

5. Similarly, the availability of medicines, Telemedicine etc challenges can be addressed through PPP model.

6. Other issues that can be addressed through PPP →

↳ Rationalise cost of private healthcare

↳ Improving quality of healthcare

↳ Ensuring adequate bed availability, ICU facilities etc.

↳ Use of technology such as use of drones to deliver medicines can be explored.

COVID-19 pandemic has shown the gaps in our healthcare system, which can not be managed by public sector alone.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Few steps by Govt →

1. Ayushman Bharat Yojana – Health insurance to 50 crore individual (5 lakh / annum) could be possible through PPP model.

2. AYUSH Mission – Medical education in AYUSH by private sector.

3. COVID-19 vaccination program – Covaxin by ICMR & Bharat Biotech (PPP model)

Therefore, PPP model of healthcare delivery can transform Indian healthcare sector to improve Human capital formation & Human Development Index.

18. यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Although the New Education Policy brings with itself a commendable vision, its success will depend on its ability to effectively integrate with the government's other policy initiatives. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

New Education Policy of 2020 was formulated with the recommendation of Kasturirangan committee and it envisages to transform Indian education system.

Vision of NEP 2020 →

1. 10 + 2 structure to be changed to 5+3+3+4 structure
2. Focus on Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)
3. Focus on vocational learning from class VI.
4. In higher education, focus on quality research (National Research Fund)
5. Efforts to bring global universities to India and Indian universities to outside (eg) Opening IITs in Egypt

6. Transforming Teacher Education

7. By rationalising curriculum, reduce burden of exam on students.

⇓

Limit to learning than rote-learning

Success of these vision depend on integrating with other policy initiatives →

1. Early Childhood Care & Education needs to be integrated with POSHAN Abhiyan, and ICDS ..

2. Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan must include adequate focus on Teacher Education.

3. Online learning through SWAYAM portal etc must be integrated to NEP.

4. Skill development schemes like DDU-GKY, PMKVY should be linked to vocational training.

5. Promoting research through INSPIRE scholarship, PMRF etc.

6. The curriculum must be reviewed and re-formulated, as per the need of 21st century.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. Use of ICT tools, Learning AI etc as part of Digital India vision need to be integrated with NEP 2020.

Therefore, the objectives of NEP 2020 can be achieved if the efforts are well-coordinated across ministries & departments.

19. इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क फॉर प्रॉस्पेरिटी (IPEF) हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र को वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास का इंजन बनाने की सामूहिक इच्छा से उत्पन्न हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is born from a collective desire to make the Indo-Pacific region an engine of global economic growth. Comment. Also, discuss India's concerns in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indo- Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) has been formed by USA to ~~transfo~~ transform its military - led Indo - pacific vision into an economic one.

Rationale behind IPEF →

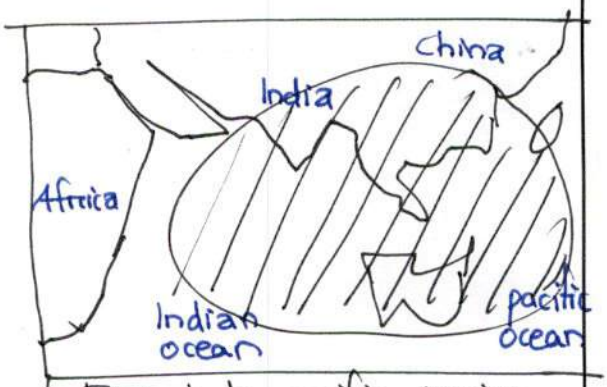


Fig: Indo-pacific region

1. To tackle China's rising influence over the region.

2. Alternate to China's OBOR - One Belt, One Road & Debt trap diplomacy

3. Focusing on restoring USA's influence over small islands of Indo-pacific.

4. To address the apprehensions against QUAD grouping.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. Ultimately integrating Blue-Dot Network, and IPEF in the region

However, IPEF has potential to make Indo-Pacific an engine of global economic growth ⟶

1. Easy credit for small island nations.
2. Improving infrastructure
3. Protection of sea line of communication
4. Escaping China's debt trap e.g Sri Lanka

5. In IPEF, India, as a QUAD member has an important role to play. However, India has several concerns in this context ⟹

1. ~~Crea~~ It may create a new age for cold war
2. Strengthen US-China trade war.
3. Possible militarisation of Indo-pacific to secure important passes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. Reduction in role of India as net security provider in the region.

5. Against India's Indo-pacific vision i.e. ASEAN centric (not US centric)

However, there have been several benefits for India also.

- To tackle Chinese hegemony
- Secure Indo-pacific
- India may benefit from financial assistance by USA in the region.

Overall, IPEF is in the interest of the Indo-pacific region. However, India must try to uphold its national interests and strategic autonomy even after being part of IPEF.

20. विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs to identify the priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy amidst the complexities of expanding digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Industrial Revolution 4.0 has developed many new and emerging technologies in digital space. This has significantly altered the global diplomacy at present day.

New & Emerging Strategic Technologies (NEST)

- Robotics
- Microwave based warfare
- Cyber-warfare capacities
- Drone technologies
- AI, IoT etc.

Complexities of NEST & expanding digital space →

1. 3rd generation warfare using cyber-attack, cyber-war
2. Use of drone technologies for arms & drugs trafficking.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. Use of bio-weapons, chemical weapons

4. Apprehensions about NEST going into the hands of terrorists.

5. Threat to critical cyber infrastructure

India needs to prioritise ⇒

1. Threats from Pakistan →
   - Drone misuse for strategic bombing
   - cyber-terrorism
   - Crypto-currency as money laundering.

2. Threats from China →
   - Cyber-warfare
   - Microwave weapons etc.

Therefore, India needs to focus on these areas to further its techno-diplomacy ⟹

1. Part of D-10 group for 5G technology.

2. Collaboration with Croatia, Slovenia to harness AI related technology.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. Banning of Chinese apps & companies from 5G trial
(e.g) Huawei ban

4. India is pushing for a global agreement on use of NEST & restricting use of drones by terrorists.

5. India is improving its technological expertise through modernisation with help from countries like Russia.
(e.g.) S-400 delivery

'The new age warfare will not be fought on ground, rather in cyber space'. Therefore adequate efforts through techno-diplomacy must be taken by India.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0615676

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Prajnanandan Giri

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

28.08.2022

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre

NIAT computer education, Bhubaneswar

Aparajita Mahapatra
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three** Hours

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

VISION IAS

All the Best

1. राजकोषीय नीति आय असमानता को कम करने के साथ-साथ सबसे निर्धन और अभावग्रस्त लोगों को देश की विकास यात्रा का हिस्सा बनाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन हो सकती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Fiscal policy can be a key tool to reduce income inequality as well as make the poorest and the downtrodden a part of the country's growth story. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Fiscal policy refers to the policy of government to manage the total receipts and expenditure in a given year. It is manifested in Annual Financial Statement or General Budget.

Key tool to reduce Income inequality :-

1. Rational and Progressive Taxation policy — Higher tax on wealthy individual and lower on poor & middle class.

   e.g. No Income tax upto 5 lakh ₹ limit

2. Rise in cess & surcharge that to be spent for welfare of poor

   eg Krishi Kalyan cess
   Swachh Bharat cess

3. Rationalising GST slabs

   e.g. Removing GST on food essentials
   Bringing petrol / diesel under GST

4. Specific schemes for capacity building of poor with focus on human development [e.g.]

- → Health expenditure to 4% of GDP
- → Education expenditure to 6% of GDP
- → Skill development focus.

Making poorest a part of country's growth story →

1. Focus on MSME specific policy.
2. Improvement in agriculture through dedicated schemes like PM-KISAN, Soil Health Card etc.
3. ~~Insura~~ Social Security for the poorest such as Atal Pension Yojana, Fasal Bima Yojana, Swasthya Surakshya Bima etc
4. Health insurance like Ayushman Bharat Yojana
5. Apart from this dedicated schemes for financial support and economic empowerment → NRLM, ~~OR~~ NULM etc.

In this way, fiscal policy can improve the inequality level and achieve the goal of 'Antodaya', as envisaged by Mahatma Gandhi.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. भूमि अभिलेखों का डिजिटलीकरण करना भूमि सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ भारतीय न्यायपालिका पर बोझ को कम करने में भी काफी सहायक होगा। विस्तारपूर्वक समझाइए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digitizing land records will go a long way in ensuring land reforms as well as lessening the burden on the Indian Judiciary. Elaborate. Also, state the measures taken in this context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Digitizing land records are being done across states to create a dedicated portal, digital map and records of land in virtual medium.

Advantages of Digitizing land record →

Land reforms :

1. Easier transactions of land
2. Better & efficient collection of land revenue.
3. Ease of revenue administration.
4. Better data collection by Govt, which can be basis for further land reforms

For Indian Judiciary :

1. Easier to solve land disputes
2. Easy visualisation of status through digital land maps.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Other advantages

1. ~~Lad~~ Land pooling can be done by Govt for future projects.
2. Identify land for better planning etc

Measures taken :

1. National Land Records Modernisation Program
2. SVAMITVA scheme for drone based survey and settlement
3. Modern Record Room creation
4. State wise initiatives (e.g)

   Odisha - Bhulekh Portal (Land record)
   Bhu-naksha (map)

More efforts are needed to address the inclusion & exclusion errors in digital records and amendments in state laws to give legal backing to digital land records.

3. ऐसा भी कहा जाता है कि अधिकांशतः नॉन-मेरिट सब्सिडी के लिए निधि (फंड) उपलब्ध कराने वाली प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति, भारत में कुछ राज्यों को गंभीर राजकोषीय संकट के कगार पर धकेल रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सब्सिडी व्यवस्था को युक्तिसंगत बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been pointed out that competitive politics to fund mostly non-merit subsidies is pushing a few states in India to the brink of a deep fiscal crisis. In this context, discuss the need to rationalise the subsidy regime in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per NITI Aayog, states like Tamilnadu, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal are pushing towards a deep fiscal crisis due to high debt to GDP ratio. (>100%)

Need to rationalise subsidy regime in India

1. India's subsidies amount to 2-2.5% of GDP.
2. In agriculture alone, subsidies count to 20% of aggregate farm income.
3. Rising populism leading to subsidies on electricity, daily-use things like grinder etc (TN).
4. Creating fiscal deficit, burden on tax payers & high unsustainable debts for states.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. Impact is multifold →

social - creates patron-client syndrome.

economic - Makes people less attracted towards employment.

ecological - Overuse of groundwater, fertilizers due to subsidy.

Way forward

1. Rationalize subsidies to restrict them to only necessarities

   e.g Cooking gas subsidies to extreme poor (PAHAL scheme)

2. Subsidies to promote behavioral change e.g on electric vehicle

3. All other subsidies made out of populism must be abolished.

Recently, Supreme Court has formed a committee to revisit the need of subsidies and freebies.

4. सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृहद् क्षमता है। दिए गए कथन की प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Micro-irrigation has tremendous potential in transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture. Discuss the given statement in the context of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Micro-irrigation refers to adopting the method of drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation etc to reduce water wastage.

PM-Krishi Sinchai Yojana :-

4 pillars —

1. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Scheme
2. Per drop, more crop → Micro-irrigation
3. Har Khet ko Pani
4. Watershed Management.

Role of Micro-irrigation :

1. Reduces input cost with less use of water.
2. Increases water efficiency
3. Reduces dependence on monsoon
   eg Millets cropping.
4. Sustainable way of farming as no ground water depletion.

5. Prevents water-logging

6. Addition of nutrients to water ensures better utilisation → Reduces fertilizer use

7. Creates net-positive virtual water trade

8. Very suitable for dryland farming regions.

Challenges

- Initial capital cost is high
- Lack of awareness
- slow rate of adoption.

Therefore, micro-irrigation facilities under PM-KSY must be adopted in dry-land region. Better awareness creation, credit support can be provided to realise the true potential of this scheme.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. भारत के विशाल संसाधनों और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता को देखते हुए, यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव से निपटने में प्रशांत महासागर के लघु विकासशील द्वीपीय देशों (PSIDS) की सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Given its vast resources and technical expertise, India can play a key role in assisting the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) in dealing with the impact of climate change. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has become a major country in its performance to deal with climate change (Top 10 nation in Climate Change Performance Index)

Can play a key role for PSIDS :-

1. By supporting them to transition towards renewable energy.
   - → International Solar Mission led by India

2. Providing technology to create disaster resilient infrastructure
   - → Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infra (CDRI)
   - → Infrastructure for Resilient Island States (IRIS)

3. Supporting SIDS nations to adopt ~~Et~~ afforestation, building mangroves, forest wall etc.

4. Providing line of credit to these countries for climate resilient policies. (REDD+ frame-work)

5. Supporting them in providing early warning by IMD

6. HADR support post-disaster by Indian navy.

Supporting PSIDS to tackle climate change can improve India's soft power in the region as well as India will ~~be~~ establish itself as a leading country in environment protection.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. हालिया "पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (DMP-MoPR)" का उद्देश्य जमीनी स्तर पर आपदा प्रत्यास्थता विकसित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, इस योजना के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी तर्क की विवेचना कीजिए और इसके प्रमुख घटकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent "Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP–MoPR)" aims to develop disaster resilience at the grassroots level. In this context, discuss the rationale behind the formulation of the Plan and highlight its key components. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Under National Disaster Management Act, 2005, the DM plan was at 3 level - Union, State and District. With the formulation of DMP - MoPR, the plan has been extened to Gram Panchayat level.

Rationale →

1. To develop a bottom-up approach for efficient DM planning.

   e.g. During COVID, Odisha Govt delegated power of DM to Sarpanch to deal with pandemic.

2. District level planning sometimes delays response and make the village population dependent

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. DMR - MoPR aims to empower communities itself to deal with disasters, as per Sendai framework.

4. It will help in better utilisation of locally available resources

5. Reduce burden on NDRF, SDRF for rescue & relief

Its key components →

1. GP level Disaster Management Plan involving Gram Sabha.

2. Create local volunteer's group for immediate response during disaster

3. Adequate infrastructure building like rehabilitation centre etc.

DMP - MoPR needs to be integrated with NDMA guidelines to develop a comprehensive framework for disaster management

7. राज्य एवं गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा उभरती एवं विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (EDT) के उपयोग से उत्पन्न आंतरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the internal security implications emanating from the use of Emerging And Disruptive Technologies (EDT) by state and non-state actors. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Emerging and Disruptive Technologies (EDT) refers to tech like AI, drone, robotics, cryptocurrency, NFT etc that have changed the way of life.

Internal Security Implications from EDT:

~~1. Drone~~

By State Actors →

1. Use of AI and cyber-warfare to target critical infrastructure.
2. Use of drone for surveillance, strategic bombing
3. Use of robotics in warfare
4. Use of micro-wave weapons & causing Havana syndrome

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

By non-state actor →

1. Drones for arms - smuggling, drugs - ~~smu~~ trafficking etc.
2. Cryptocurrency for money laundery and terror-financing
3. Cyber-terrorism & cyber-attacks
4. Surveillance using social media
   → Radicalisation by terrorists

Solutions
- Comprehensive policy measures
- Improving monitoring infrastructure
- Advanced strategic research

EDT can jeopardise the national security, unity & integrity. Therefore adequate steps must be taken to tackle these with international cooperation.

8. अपने रक्षा निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the impediments faced by India in boosting its defence exports. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has become one of the top 20 defence exporter in last few years.

However, there are several impediments →

1. Quality of products has been low.
2. Lack of private sector like in US - Lokkheed Martin Airbus etc
3. Slow PSUs like HAL
4. Lack of defence deals with small countries.
5. Lack of indigenous research & development
6. Low efficiency of DRDO - lack of trained manpower, finance & facilities

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Steps taken →

1. Private sector defence manufacturing:
   (eg) TATA, Adani, L&T etc
2. Creation of dedicated defence corridor (eg) UP & Chennai
3. Collaboration with Russia, US, France (eg) AK 203 manufacturing
   Brahmos export
4. Signing deals with ASEAN nations
   (eg) Brahmos with Philipines
   Tejas with Vietnam

To become 'Atmanirbhar' / 'Self reliance' in defence sector, India needs to be a net defence exporter.

9. अंतरिक्ष मलबे से जुड़े विविध मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the multiple issues associated with space debris. Also, state the initiatives taken in recent times to tackle this menace. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Space debris refer to the remnants of satelites & othe wastes.

Issues -

1. Fear of collision with functional satelites.
2. Pollution of space.
3. ~~Re-en~~ They remain in space for perpetuity, if doesn't re-enter atmosphere.
4. May challenge human - space mission

Initiatives -

P. 1. ~~Mar~~ By NASA, to create ~~degre~~ re-entry into atmosphere.

2. Artemis Accords – to act against space debris.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. भारत में ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ONDC) को अपनाने से उपभोक्ताओं के लिए ई-कॉमर्स के अधिक समावेशी और सुलभ बनने की संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The adoption of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) in India is expected to make e-commerce more inclusive and accessible for consumers. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) is an open-source software that can be adopted by any start-up to create an e-commerce platform like Amazon, Flipkart etc.

More inclusive & accessible for consumers

1. Reduce monopoly / oligopoly of few MNCs in e-commerce sector
2. Brings more indigenous companies in this sector
3. Improve total market penetration by including more seller even from tier-II, tier-III cities.
4. It will democratise e-commerce sector.

5. Better redressal of grievences of customers as govt-backed platform.

Challenges →

1. Till now, no company /start-up has showed interest.

2. Need to incentivise to attract adoption.

3. Opposition by MNCs like Amazon → leads to lobbying against ONDC

Overall ONDC is a revolutionary step to reform e-Commerce sector. It must be pushed to be adopted by companies including MSMEs for better benefit.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. यद्यपि, हाल ही में "क्षतिकारक" सरकारी मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को रोकने के लिए डब्ल्यू. टी. ओ. के मंच पर एक समझौते पर सहमति बनी है, तथापि, भारत द्वारा उठाई गई कुछ चिंताओं से पता चलता है कि इस मामले में और अधिक वार्ता किए जाने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While an agreement was recently reached at the WTO on a deal to curb "harmful" government fisheries subsidies, certain concerns raised by India suggests that the matter will require further negotiations. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In recently held WTO summit, majority of nations agreed to curb harmful government fisheries subsidies, mostly given by developing fish producing nations. This is in order to create a free market for fisheries product.

Need to ~~cre~~ curb fisheries subsidies by WTO →

1. Distorts global market
2. Pushes interest from few countries like India, who gave huge subsidies on fisheries & export support.
3. Major concern raised by USA, Canada; who were at disadvantage from such subsidie.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's concerns ⟹

1. India has many poor fisherman communities, who need govt support through subsidies.

2. Developing countries can not use modern technologies, modern fishing vessels etc. to provide economies of scale. ~~and~~ ~~low~~

3. Mostly fishing as an enterprise is not profitable in India and other developing countries

4. Subsidies are necessary to ensure substantial income, as 20% of aggregate income in agriculture & fishing comes from govt subsidies

Way forward ⟹

1. More discussions are needed in WTO to balance the interests of global north and south.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. India must protect the interest of Indian fisherman community.

3. There must be discussion on rejection of exports of fisheries on phyto-sanitary grounds.

4. At the same time, India must invest on better infrastructure, cold supply chain, processing industries, credit support etc.

Indian Fisheries sector's contribution to global production is 7.5%, and India is 2nd largest producer of fisheries. Therefore, India must secure the interest of Indian farmers by diplomatic push in WTO in upcoming 2023 summit.

12. सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्रक में हाइब्रिड एन्यूटी मॉडल (HAM) से जुड़े लाभों के बावजूद, विभिन्न कारणों से इसमें रुचि कम हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the advantages that are associated with the hybrid annuity model (HAM) in the road construction sector, the interest in it has moderated due to various reasons. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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HAM model :

→ Mix of govt contribution & private contribution to complete a project

→ Mostly used to build national highways.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. खरीद व्यवस्था न तो आर्थिक दृष्टि से और न ही कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी रूप से संधारणीय है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले वैकल्पिक तरीकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existing MSP procurement regime is neither economically nor agro-ecologically sustainable. Elaborate. Also, evaluate the alternative approaches that can be adopted to improve the existing MSP regime. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

MSP procurement regime refers to 'Minimum Support Price' that is declared by the central govt before each season (Kharif / Rabi) on 22 crops.

MSP - Not agro-ecologically sustainable →

1. MSP is irrationally high on rice, wheat → Promotes monoculture.

2. Against agro-climatic region based cropping pattern → Punjab-Haryana growing water-intensive rice being semi-arid climatic region.

3. Exploitation of ground water → causing depletion.

4. Against the principle of crop diversification, crop rotation → Leading to reduced soil fertility.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. Reduces agro-biodiversity → doesnot promote millets, oilseeds etc.

MSP - economically unsustainable ⇒

1. Huge burden on exchequers
2. Over-burdens Food Corporation of India with limited storage capacity.
3. There is no limit in ~~buying~~ procuring → adds to burden.
4. Crops brought through MSP scheme are not WTO-compliant for exports.

Therefore, MSP needs to be discouraged. Alternative approaches to MSP ⇒

1. Private Stockist Scheme
2. Open Market Selling by amending APMC laws
3. Cooperatives formation, procurment and storage by them
4. Direct Bank Transfer like PM-KISAN scheme

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Advantages of these approache →

1. Provides Laissez-faire economy
2. Rice, wheat can be exported as per WTO norms.
3. Less burden on Govt → Lowering fiscal deficit.

Disadvantages ⇒

1. Small & Marginal farmers will suffer from low price discovery.
2. Information asymmetry in market
3. It may be biased towards private entities.

MS Swaminathan committee has asked for rational reforms in MSP procurement regime. Therefore alternatives must be adopted as discussed above.

14. यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि भारत गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की अधिकता से जूझ रहा है। भारत की मौजूदा बफर स्टॉक नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is being argued that India is struggling with overflowing foodgrains in warehouses. Discuss the statement in view of the existing buffer stock policy of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per recent data of FCI, India has additional food grains of 6 months for the whole country.

Reasons for overflowing foodgrains in warehouses →

1. Unlimited procurement by FCI through MSP regime
2. Rise in rice, wheat, pulses production due to green revolution and improving yield.
3. Unable to export as not WTO-compliant.
4. No alternative use of food grains as per existing Bufferstock policy.

Impact ⇒

1. Loss of food grains due to expiry, pests, rodents etc; while India's rank in Global Hunger Index at 101st out of 116 countries.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. Burden on FCI, state govt warehouses → making them non-profitable.

3. Rising cost of maintenance.

Solutions – As Shanta Kumar committee

1. Promote alternate use such as ethanol production (National Biofuel Policy)

2. Complete reforms in procurement policy.

3. Promotin food processing industries for value addition.

4. Bring in private sector, SHGs, cooperatives, FPCs etc to invest in more warehouses infrastructure.

5. Improving shelf-life of the food grains through research.

6. Invest in cold-storage infrastructure

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. Legislations like Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act of 2020 can be enacted → To liberalise storage policies.

8. Donations to Least developed African nations suffering from acute food shortages.

9. Collaboration with World Food Programme, FAO etc to address global food security.

↳ (e.g) During Afghan crisis, Russia-Ukraine war etc.

Therefore, efficient utilisation of surplus agricultural production through above mentioned steps can address the problems of overflowing foodgrains.

15. हाल ही में, सरकार ने सभी पत्तनों (पोर्ट्स) को वर्ष 2047 तक स्वयं को 'मेगा पोर्ट्स' के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हेतु निर्देश दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, पत्तनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही, भारत की ब्लू इकॉनमी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, the government has asked all ports to prepare a master plan in order to become 'mega ports' by 2047. In light of this, discuss the challenges faced by ports and suggest remedial measures in order to propel India's blue economy. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per World Bank's Logistics Performance Index, India suffers from poor logistical efficiency in world trade due to lack of world-class ports.

Challenges faced by ports in India ⇒

1. Lack of infrastructure such as
   - → freight villages
   - → Modern large cranes
   - → Dedicated docks for perishable commodities

2. Poor connectivity with hinterlands
   - → Lack of dedicated freight corridors
   - → expressways connectivity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. High return time for ships for loading - unloading

4. Port governance is politically interfered.

5. Lack of modernisation, obsolete technologies.

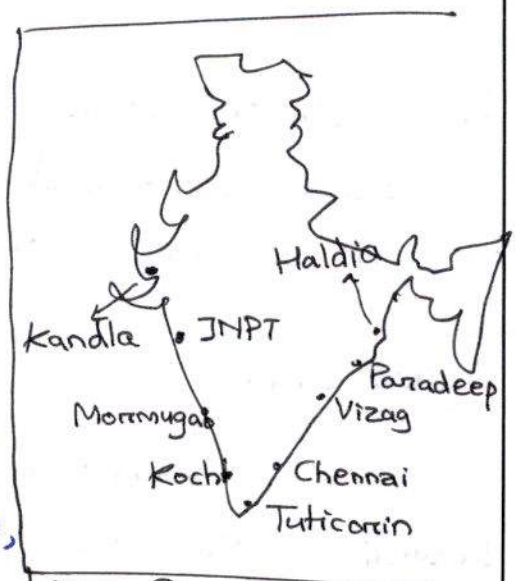


Fig: Few major ports

6. Lack of trained human resources,

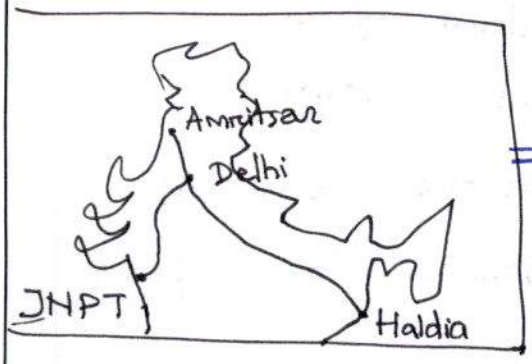
7. Lack of private sector investment, Limitation of Govt policies

Remedial measures ⇒

1. SAGARMALA Project — to improve ports infrastructure

2. Port based industrialisation

3. Connectivity to hinterlands — Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFC)



⇒ Amritsar - Kolkata (Eastern DFC)

JNPT - Delhi (Western DFC)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. Major Ports ~~Act~~ Bill 2020 has been introduced in Parliament to transform ports governance.

Case study :

Vadhawan port near Dadra Nagar Haveli will be made as a major port coming under world's top 10 biggest port. It will transform India's logistics efficiency and serve almost whole North-west India.

5. At the same time focus should be given on minor ports & dockyard for fishing → improving blue economy.

Ports can be driver of modern India's growth, as they can make India an important part of global supply chain and economic power house. Therefore adequate steps need to be taken to improve ports infrastructure.

16. आय और संपदा में असमानता कार्बन असमानता में परिवर्तित हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए कार्बन असमानता को दूर करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे प्राप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Inequality in income and wealth translates into carbon inequality. In this context, discuss the significance of addressing carbon inequality for India and suggest ways to achieve it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Karbon inequality refers to the unequal carbon footprints of different sections of the society. Though India's per capita carbon emission is low at 1.9 tonnes / year, but there is a huge inequality in terms of rich-poor.

Carbon inequality ⇒ (At global level)

USA = 17.1 tonnes carbon emission per capita per year.

India = 1.9 tonnes

- But overall India is 3rd largest carbon emitter of the world. Therefore a huge part of this emission ~~go~~ comes from rich industrialist class.

Addressing carbon inequality for India ⇒

Significance ⇒

1. To address the issue of climate justice → poors are major sufferers of Carbon emission.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. To ensure inter-generational & intra-generational justice.

3. To address poverty and inequality with proper wealth redistribution.

4. To reduce overall carbon emission for India.

5. To promote sustainable development and achieve SDGs by 2030.

Ways to achieve carbon equality :-

1. Transition to renewable energy like solar energy, wind energy.

   ↳ Roof top solar production can provide decentralised electricity to rural poors.

2. Transition to e-Vehicles

   ↳ can be afforded by richer section, reduce their contribution to carbon emission

   ↳ e-Public buses can be used for public transport.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. Sustainable urbanisation such as
   - Climate-specific housing pattern
   - National cooling action plan to reduce dependence on Air-conditioning etc.

4. Sustainable Agriculture such as
   - Organic farming
   - Zero Budget Natural Farming
   - Vertical Farming etc.

5. Overall addressing the inequality in income and wealth can address ~~income inequality~~ ~~inequ~~ carbon inequality.
   - Sustainable employment
   - Schemes like PM-Ujjwala Yojana, LED light adoption, PM-KUSUM etc.

India must adopt the above practices to address carbon inequality and ensure sustainable and equitable share of development.

17. भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैरडाइम) में कोई मुख्य संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite increased and regular occurrences of landslides over the past decade in India, the dominant development paradigm has largely not been modified. Examine. (Answer in 250 words)15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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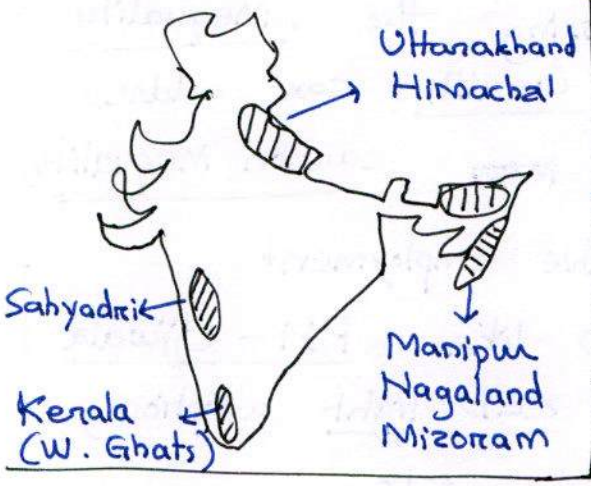
Landslides refer to the downward movement of landmasses like soil, mud, rocks etc due to the influence of gravity.

Increased and regular occurence of landslides.



→ India's 8% area is prone to landslides.

→ Major region →
1. Western Ghats
2. Himalayas
3. North-East India

Reasons of increased occurence →

1. Erratic nature of monsoon — More number of flash floods, cloud burst events causing landslides

(e.g.) Kerala floods & Idukki landslides (2018)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. Unconsolidated landmass of Himalayas, rising deforestation, higher number of tourists causing landslides.

↳ Uttarakhand landslides (2019)

3. Unplanned urbanisation in hilly area,

4. Construction of highways, tunnels, hydropower projects → Increased vibration of earth → Landslides

(e.g.) Chamoli landslides due to NTPC, hydropower projects etc.

5. Incidents of landslides induced by earthquake in Himalayan region

(e.g) Kashmir earthquake & landslides (2009)

Dominant development paradigm has not been modified ⟹

1. The large scale projects still are continuing in Himalayas.

↳ Char Dham Project

↳ Dam construction on Dhauliganga river

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. Deforestations in mountainous area for development.
   - ↳ Manipur railway project

3. Encroachment of landslide-prone area in western ghats
   - ↳ Kerala's Idukki district
   - ↳ Protest against expansion of eco-sensitive area of W. Ghats

Way forward →

1. Vulnerability zonation mapping
2. Relocation of housing projects from landslide prone area.
3. Adequate guard wall, protective infrastructure along highways.

Development is necessary for India's growth. However, it must be sustainable and should not induce disasters like landslides.

18. राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हितों के साथ वैध सीमा-पार प्रवाह को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत को एक स्मार्ट सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs a smart border management system to balance legitimate cross border flows with national security interests. Discuss. Also, highlight the initiatives taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has land border with 7 countries namely - Pakistan, China, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar and Bangladesh. However, each border has its own unique problem.

Need of smart border management →

Multiple challenges across borders such as

1. Drug trafficking from Golden triangle (Myanmar border) and from Golden crescent (Pak-Afghan border).
2. Illegal immigration from Bangladesh
3. Cross border terrorism and infiltration from Pakistan.
4. Challenges of porous border with Nepal → support to Naxalite movement.

5. Cross-border insurgency along Myanmar border.

6. Cattle smuggling, arms smuggling etc with Bangladesh — mostly from West Bengal.

All these challenges ~~con~~ with conventional army-led intrusion along China border requires a smart border management to facilitate legitimate cross-border flows like ⟹

1. Trade — (Import - exports)
2. People-to-people ties, Tourism
3. Connectivity projects like BBIN corridor, IMT trilateral highways
4. Water sharing projects like Feni project (Tripura - Bangladesh)

In this regard, several steps have been taken by Government

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Initiatives in this regard

1. CIBMP → Comprehensive Integrated Border Management Program ~~by~~
2. Modernisation of security infrastructure like electronic survilleance, use of drones etc.
3. Use of satelite technology like RISAT - 3B.
4. Plan to create Integrated Battle Command (Shekatkar committee recommendation)

Way forward -

1. Use of AI by armed forces - as recommended by TK Vishwanathan committee
2. Rerearch in strategic border management as recommended by Rama Rao committee

Smart border management can ~~be~~ ensure unity, integrity & sovereignty of India, with better efficiency.

19. वैश्वीकरण और धन शोधन के बीच संबंध स्थापित करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रारंभ की गई पहलों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Establishing linkages between globalisation and money laundering, discuss the initiatives taken at the national and international levels to combat it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Globalisation refers to uninterrupted flow of information, ideas, culture across national boundaries.

Money Laundering refers to manage illegal money (black money) to give it a look of legal money.

Globalisation ⟷ Money Laundering :

1. Easier cross-border transactions using Hawala, global banks.

2. Rise of tax havens like Cayman islands, Panama etc. → Facilitating money laundering.

3. Terrorism links to ~~mo~~ organised crime → Moving money from narcotics trade to be used for arms and radicalisation.

4. Rise of cryptocurrency, as new mode for money laundering due to anonymity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Initiatives taken at national level →

I. Legislations like →

1. Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002
2. Benami transaction Act
3. Foreign Exchange Management Act
4. Foreign Contribution Regulation Act

II. Institutional mechanism →

1. Role of Enforcement Directorate
2. Role of National Technological Research Organisation (NTRO)

III. Other steps →

1. Digitalisation of economy.
2. Limit on cash transaction at 2 lakh ₹ at a time.
3. Collaboration with FATF

Initiatives at international level

1. Creation of Financial Action Task Force (FATF) by G7.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. Regulations by World bank and IMF.

3. SWIFT financial messaging platform for inter-bank communication.

4. Grey list / Black listing countries involved in money laundering and terror financing by FATF.

With rise of globalisation, the crimes like money laundering will rise further. Therefore, international cooperation at regional & UN level is need of the hour to tackle this menace.

20. ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत को बाह्य अंतरिक्ष की प्रकृति के बारे में अपनी कुछ पुरानी धारणाओं की समीक्षा करने और नए वैश्विक मानदंडों के विकास में योगदान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, आर्टेमिस समझौते के संदर्भ में भारत के दृष्टिकोण का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There have been arguments that India needs to review some of its past assumptions about the nature of outer space and contribute to the development of new global norms. In this context, analyse India's stand in relation to the Artemis Accords. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The outer space is increasingly getting competitive with multiple manned space missions, militarisation of outer space and USA's new mission to send humans to moon.

India's past assumptions about the nature of outer space →

1. Outer space is a global good.
2. No militarisation or weaponisation of outer space.
3. Natural dominance of USA in outer space.

Need to review such assumptions →

1. Rise of private sector like Blue Origin, SpaceX, Virgin Galactic
2. Rise of Space tourism
3. China's advancement to establish a space station

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. Efforts by nations to occupy parts of moon (colonisation of space) to obtain minerals etc.

Artemis Accords ⇒

This has been formulated by USA as a consensus for global community to decide behavior towards outer space.

India's stands ⇒

1. India has not yet signed Artemis accords. ~~due to~~
2. Apprehensions that it will create US-led new space order.
3. No UN-backing to the accord, so unilateral attempt by USA
4. India demands a UN-led treaty for outer space.

+ves	-ves
As per global rule of law No monopoly of one nation	India may lose out NASA's cooperation by not signing the accord.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way forward →

1. India must try to accelerate its effort towards Chandrayan-3 and Gaganyan Mission.

2. Involvement of private sector to boost space sector.

3. Collaboration with NASA, ROSCOSMOS, JAXA etc to ensure relevance in outer space development.

India must take active steps to become a global space power with competing with USA, China and SpaceX like agencies.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0615676

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Prajnanandan Giri

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

NIAT Computer Education, Bhubaneswar

Biswajit Sahoo

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

VISION IAS

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Traditional theatre forms of India →

① Ravanchhaya — (Odisha)

↳ reflects Ramayana & Mahabharat traditions

② Gombeyatta —

↳ Reflects local traditions of Karnataka, their lifestyle.

③

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sanchi stupa was built during Mauryan rule and it is one of the oldest stupas in India being located in Madhya Pradesh.

Historical importance:

1. Built by Ashoka to spread Buddhism.
2. Later damaged by Sunga rulers – Pushyamitra Sunga
3. Again redeveloped during post-Mauryan rules like Satavahanas, Guptas etc.

Architectural importance:

1. Anda : Mound containing relics of Lord Buddha
2. Chhatris :- Represents triratnas of Buddhism – Buddha - Dhamma - Sangha

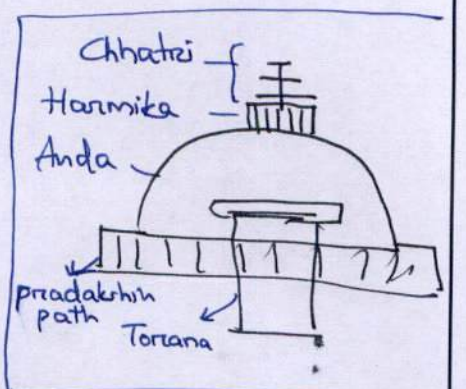

Fig: Sanchi Stupa

3. Pradakshin path → circum-ambulatory passage for devotees.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. Toranas - The gateway to the stupa
5. Sculptures - Sanchi Stupa has many sculptures representing various Jataka stories & events of Buddha's life. [eg] Salabhanjika on Torana
   Ashoka's visit to Lumbini
6. The Stupa complex had another monasteries for Buddhist Bhikshus during Maurya empire.

Inspired future architecture:

1. Like Amaravati stupa of Satavahanas
2. Pawushpur stupa at Peshawar by Kanishka
3. Stupa architecture went to SriLanka, Thailand, Malaysia etc inspired by Sanchi
4. Modern stupas like Dhauli in Odisha also resembles Sanchi stupa.

Sanchi Stupa is a UNESCO world heritage site, which shows its cultural significance for world

3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Bhagat Singh was a socialist freedom fighter who believed in freedom through revolution after inspired by Russian Bolshevik Revolution.

Made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology →

1. Believed that only a socialist government by Indians can replace British imperialism.
2. Strongly believe revolution through armed struggle by creating fears among British rulers — freedom can be achieved.

In terms of goals of revolution:

1. Freedom is the ultimate goal.
2. No negotiations with British oppressors.
3. Then formation of self-rule similar to Russian revolution.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Forms of revolutionary struggle

1. Formation of Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)

2. Frequent attacks on British high officials.
   ↳ Lahore conspiracy

3. Throwing of bomb in central legislative assembly

4. Use of judiciary's platform to propagate his revolutionary ideas.

5. Believed in individual action → under his influence many such conspiracies took place that had shaken the British rule.
   [e.g] Kakori train robbery
   Kanpur conspiracy

Bhagat Singh's revolutionary approach was ended with him getting death sentence in March 1931. However his ideas continued to inspire youth to strive for freedom.

4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Meiji restoration →

Restoration of traditional rule over Imperialism

Significance

1. Made Japan modern & progressive

2. Made it defeat Russia

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Nation - state is a modern concept that has arised in 19th - 20th century, which created ~~over~~ more than 190 nations across the world.

Basis of India as a nation:

I. Common beliefs:

1. Beliefs in unity in diversity
2. Belief in a civilisational history
3. Cultural unity in terms of common festivals, heritage etc.
4. Belief in peaceful coexistence between various religion, language etc

II. History:

1. A 3000+ years of common history
2. Ancient period - Maurya rule over Entire India.
3. Medieval - Mughal rule
4. Modern - British rule over India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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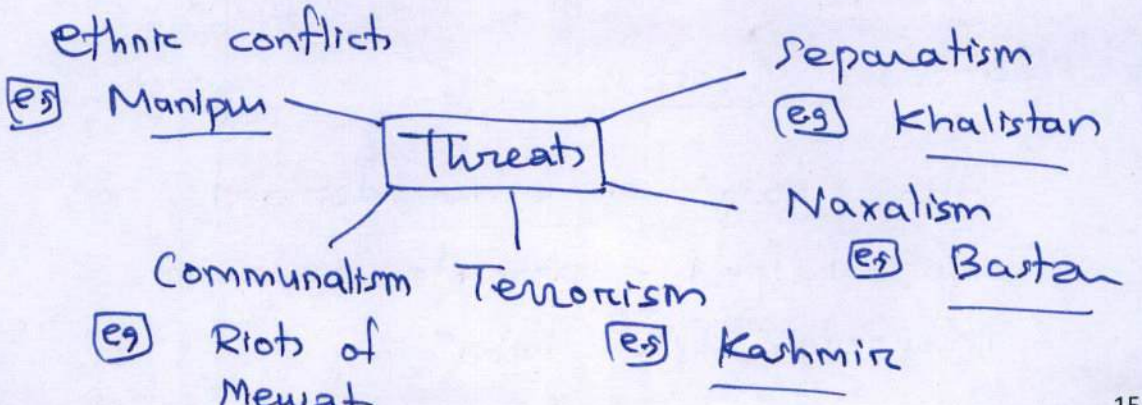
5. This generated a sense of unity and continuity of tradition.

6. Also the cultural history based on Vedic traditions, Indian belief system still continue today.

III Political aspirations -

1. Common constitution with single citizenship
2. Common Indian identity with goals of economic development, bringing back India's ancient glory etc.
3. Nationalism that arise out of National freedom struggle.

All these combinedly became basis of India as a nation



6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is one of the top 5 pharmaceutical industry in term, of volume of production.

Key factors behind growth :-

1. Skilled workforce - Pharmaceutical institutions like NIPER
2. Govt support - Through biotech parks, SEZs etc.
3. Private sector investment - like Serum Institute, Sun pharma etc.
4. Focus on generic medicine based models → Becomes export - oriented due to high demand and low cost.
5. Also large domestic demand has also helped promote pharma industries in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Significance for Economy:

1. Foreign exchange reserves through export.
2. Brings Foreign Direct Investments.
3. Provides large employment
4. Contribute to overall GDP growth

Significance for Public health

1. Vaccination coverage (eg) Indradhanush Mission
2. Low cost generic medicine
   (eg) PM- Jan Aushadhi scheme.
3. Helped in COVID-19 fight of India

Pharmaceuticals industries of India have also contributed to soft-power of India by export and donation to African countries

7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

North Indian ocean is one of the more prone region to tropical cyclone with almost 5% of global cyclone occurence

Bay of Bengal more prone than Arabian sea

⇓

1. Higher sea surface temperature due to warm water coming from large river like Ganga, Brahmaputra
2. Covered with land from three side → More conduction of heat
3. ~~to~~ Lower vertical wind shear than Arabian sea.
4. Higher number of Low pressure points due to nearness to western pacific
5. Leewin current → input of hot water from Australia coast

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Decrease in frequency of cyclones in southwest monsoon:

1. Northward shifting of ITCZ towards northern Indian plains.
2. Presence of eastern tropical jet stream over Bay of Bengal
3. Cooler ocean temperature due to rainfall.
4. Also river water become cooler with cloud cover increase

⇓

No warm water as input

Tropical cyclones are still high in numbers in pre- & post- monsoon period.

8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Volcanoes refer to the upwelling of magma from below the crust that creates large scale destruction.

[e.g] Tonga volcanic eruption → broke the island into two.

[Destructive nature] -

1. Creates earthquake
2. Erupts toxic gases → causes acid rainfall.
3. Magma takes away lives and livelihood.
4. Great economic & ecological loss [e.g] Pinatubo eruption

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Still critical for human life existenc

1. Magma provides critical minerals like Iron, to Chromium etc
2. Provides igneous rock → that starts rock cycle
   ↓
3. Formation of volcanic soil
   eg Black soil
   Red & Yellow soil
4. Contributed oxygen & hydrogen to early earth atmosphere → that led to rainfall & H_2O.
5. Initiates phosphate, sulphur biogeochemical cycle.

Therefore volcanoes have both negative and positive impact on human life.

9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Regionalism refer to strong sense of identity based on one's own region and a feeling of antagonism towards other region (extreme form of regionalism).

Existence of relative deprivation

1. Feeling of economic deprivation → Demand for separate state.

eg Gorkhaland from West Bengal

2. Deprivation of an ethnic group → Demand for Kukiland in Manipur by Kuki tribe

3. Deprivation based on relative religious discrimination

eg Khalistan demand.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. Deprivation due to geographical reasons

[eg] – Uttarakhand with respect to Uttar Pradesh

– Regionalism in Ladakh – due to different topography & religion from Kashmir.

5. Due to subjective realisation of the objective difference

[eg] Political regionalism

Regionalism is an enemy of unity & sovereignty of India, therefore must be tackled by inclusive development

10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Under NEP 2020, India aims for education for all.

Challenges

(Z) Rising cases of bullying & school violence

⇓

1. Based on caste discrimination
2. Class divide – rich - poor
3. Intolerant attitude
4. Influence of social media
5. Impact of violent games played by students at home

eg PUBG

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Solutions

1. Sense of tolerance by role model approach
2. Strong penalty in form of punishment for deterrance
3. However, school children need to be handled sensitively for greater impact.
4. Exposure visits → team building activity
5. Group tasks like Group projects
6. Sports culture for brotherhood.

A combination of traditional & unconventional methods are needed for addressing the school violence issu

11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ahom Kingdom is one of the longest ~~serving~~ ruling dynasty ever in entire India. They controlled significant part of today's north-east India as well as parts of Myanmar and Bangladesh.

Role played by Ahom Kingdom in shaping cultural & historical identity of NE India.

1. ~~Dev~~ Language - The Assamese language today derived from Ahom language that was lingua-franca of Ahom kingdom.

2. Religion - Ahom kingdom promoted Buddhism as well as various forms of Hinduism

eg Kamakshya temple (Guwahati)
↳ shows Shakti traditions

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. Culture - The Assamese cultu is based on Ahom culture.

↳ Traditional dietary habits, clothing patterns show continuity in tradition.

4. During British rule - Ahom kingdom ensured independence for north-east for a long time with strong challenge to British advancement.

5. Maintaining diversity -

Ahoms respected the tribal diversity of the region and showed a culture of tolerance with unity in diversity.

Legacy in contemporary times →

1. Ahom identity still play an important role in Assamese cultural identity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. Local folk traditions reflect the political stories of Ahom rulers including various conquests.

3. Sankaradev's sattriya tradition was under patronage of Ahom ruler → still reflected in today's Sattriya dance.

Ahom kingdom is one such less-known kingdom for remaining part of India due to lack of details in school textbooks.

However, with a view to bring reforms in history pedagogy, Govt of India is adding such kingdoms into new textbook. This will further strengthen 'unity in diversity' of India.

12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian Capitalists played a key role in independence struggle at the later part of freedom movement, and remained ambivalent during earlier part.

Varying positions of Indian capitalists throughout national movement →

~~Be~~

Moderates period -

Supported British rule

Swadeshi movement

↳ Demand for indigenous textiles increased

↓

supported extremist

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Evolution of press in India started with invention of printing machines in England during Industrial revolution of 18th century.

Evolution of Press in India :

1. 1785 : Bengal Gazette by James Hickey was first newspaper of India.

2. Initially, it was by British individuals who developed press for company's interest.

3. Indians started to develop press in 19th century.

4. Major publications of 19th century –

(i) The Hindu - G. Subramanian Iyer

(ii) Bengalee - Surendranath Banarjee

(iii) Amrit Bazar Patrika – Sisir Kumar Ghose

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. During Swadeshi movement and later struggle by Moderates (1900s)
↳ Press became major tool

e.g. Bal Gangadhar Tilak → Marhatta
Aurobinda Ghosh → Vande Mataram

6. This period had also Vernacular press development, that continued post-independence.

Instrumental Impact on freedom struggle despite repressive policies :-

1. Pre-1857 : Regulation on Indian press by various governors
↳ 1835 : diluted by Metcalfe → Liberator of press.

2. Post-1857 : Due to rising nationalism, Lord Lytton enacted Vernacular Press Act 1878
⇓
Strict criterias for vernacular printing,

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. Lord Ripon - repealed the Act and again vernacular press grew.

4. Moderate phase → Press played a role in creating political awareness, propagating drain of wealth theory.

5. Government used Sedition Laws to curb press freedom.

   [eg] Tilak jailed for his editorial.

6. Lord Curzon again banned press freedom by Indian Press Act.

7. Similar ban came during 1927 Simon commission protests.

However, Press played a key role in creating mass awareness that broaden the base of freedom struggle.

14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Deserts are defined as the landscapes or biomes which receive less than 25 cm rainfall throughout the year. They are mainly 2 types - Hot desert (BWh) and Cold desert (BWk) as per Koeppen's classification.

Factors behind the formation of different types of deserts →

1. Global Atmospheric Wind patterns - Presence of high pressure belts at the convergance of Hadley cell and Ferrel cell at around 30° - 40° N/S latitude

↳ Prevents cloud formation with high insolation → Desert condition

e.g. Sahara desert

2. Leeward effect : Presence of topographic barrier to moisture-laden

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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wind leads to leeward effect → Lack of rainfall → Desert formation.

[e.g] Patagonia desert

(iii) [Cold ocean current] :- Cold currents at the western margin of continents brings cold airmass devoid of moisture → Desert formation on coast

[e.g] Atacama desert, Namib desert

(iv) [Continentality effect] – Presence of landscape far away from marine climate / oceans → Leads to aridity

[e.g] Gobi desert

(v) [Anthropogenic] – Excessive fertilizer use, deforestation etc also creates desertification.

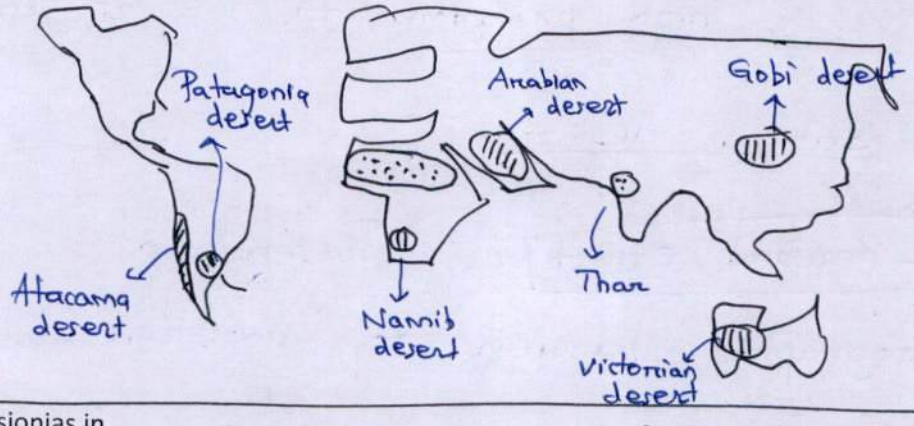


Fig: Major deserts of world

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Major landforms found in them :

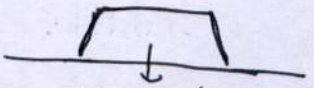
1. Mushroom rock – due to wind erosion →

2. Sand dunes – Due to wind erosion and deposition of sand particles →
   - Parabolic
   - Barchans etc

3. Playas / Playas lake – Found in the valley region due to deposition

4. Loess plain – Made up of sediments deposited by wind

5. Mesas & Buttes – Single standing large rocky landscapes with flat surface above



Mesas / Buttes

6. Deimasolles
7. Dardanelles

} Various erosional landforms

[eg] Arizona in USA

Desert landscapes are full of diversity that make them attractive for tourism as well as for geologists for scientific studies.

15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mountains are the elevated landscapes formed due to folding, faulting or volcanism in general. They are highly fragile due to eco-sensitivity and largely impacted by climate change and anthropogenic interventions.

Mountains – Fragile ecosystems.

1. Due to presence of glaciers – sensitive to g warming [eg] Alps
2. Presence of high endemic species
   ↳ Becomes hotspots
   [e.g] Western Ghats (India)
3. Faces disasters like landslides, GLOF, flash floods, earthquakes etc.
   [e.g] Himalayas.

Due to this fragility, mountains are highly impacted by climate change.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Impact of climate change -

1. Rate of melting of glaciers increased - upto 1-2 metre retreat per year in Greater Himalayas [eg] Gangotri glaciers.

2. Rate of forest fires increasing → [eg] Hawaii wild fire, California fires

3. Changes in rainfall pattern → Impact on montane forests

   [e.g] shifting towards drier version like evergreen → deciduous

Impact of anthropogenic interventions -

1. Slope modification - due to construction of highways, tunnels, railways

   [e.g.] North-east India (Eastern Himalayas)
   ↳ Making it prone to landslides.

2. Change in natural course of rivers → by building huge dams [eg] Tehri in Garhwal region

3. Excessive tourism → more than carrying capacity of mountains.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. Carbon emissions from vehicles → Black carbon deposition over glaciers & ice-caps → Reduced albedo → Faster melting [eg] Ladakh region

Initiatives taken for their sustainable management:

1. REDD+ initiative – to increase forrest cover over mountains.
2. Paris agreement to curb warming.
3. Convention on Biological Diversity to protect biodiversity over mountain
4. [By India] – National Mission for sustainable Himalayas (under NAPCC)
5. 'Sustainable Tourism' initiative by states like Uttarakhand.
6. Gadgil committee, Kasturirangan committee for western ghats → Declaration of eco-sensitive zone

Mountains are keystones of overall ecosystem. Their preservation is must under SDG 13 : climate action and SDG 15 : Life on Land.

16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand is an important minor mineral under Mines and Mineral Development Act. It is under state list - therefore managed by state government.

Unsustainable management of sand resources

Reasons -

1. Ease of availability and accessibility - mostly found on river bed and coastal region

2. Lack of adequate enforcement measures by state government.

3. High demand of sand due to real-estate, highways constructions.
   ↳ supply - demand gap

4. Lack of understanding about its negative environmental impact on river channels or coast.

5. Absence of sustainable management policies

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Its Impact -

1. Changes in channel morphology → Prone to avulsion.

2. Removal of natural levees made of sands → Make it vulnerable to floods

3. Coastal erosion and salt water intrusion
   ↳ salinity of coastal farm lands increases

4. Contamination of ground water as well as depletion

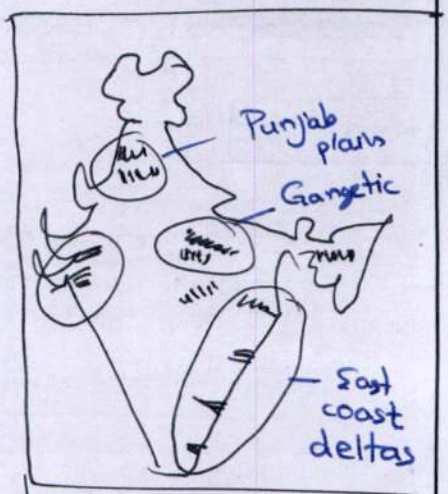

Fig: Major sand mining regions of India

5. Impact on riverine biodiversity → Reduction in fisheries

6. Revenue loss to state government

7. Promotes collusive corruption through nexus between sand mafia - politicians - bureaucrats.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures taken in this context →

1. Strict oversight by National Green Tribunal [e.g] Ban on sand mining in Subarnarekha river in Balasore

2. Legislations by few states with strong penal provisions for illegal mining.

3. Amendment in Mines and Minerals Development Act for sustainable management.

4. Increased enforcement measures by Revenue departments of state

5. Transparent bidding process for leasing out sand mines

6. Incorporation of EIA process before such leasing process

Sand is an important minerals for nation's infrastructural development. However, its sustainable management is necessary to reap holistic benefit out of it.

17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Lithium has become one of the critical minerals of 21st century with its importance in various emerging technologies like green energy, Electric vehicles, Battery and electronics etc.

Major Lithium-producing countries

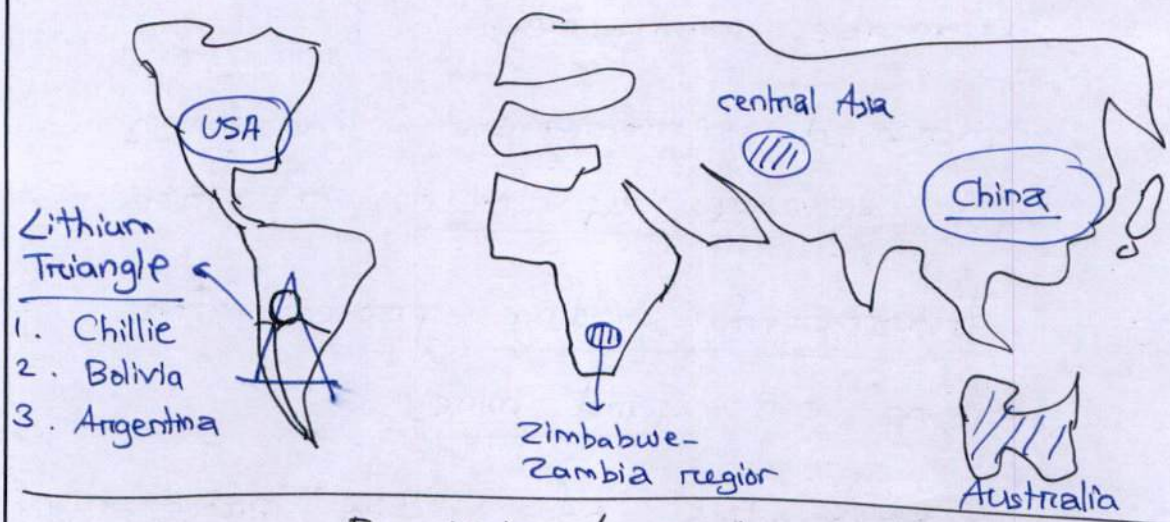

Fig: Major Li-producing nations

→ More than 50% – by Lithium Triangle

→ China – has major control over these Lithium mines.

→ Australia, USA, Zimbabwe-Zambia, Kazakhstan – other producers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Geo-political aspects →

1. Unequal control – Most of the supply across the world by China. (≈ 60%)
2. Gives upper hand to China over electronics and electric vehicle related supply chain.
3. Contributing to USA - China rivalry → Trade wars
4. Global groupings like D10 for 5G technology → to isolate China and find alternatives for Lithium-based supply chain to be used in 5G.
5. For India – it became necessary to find domestic sources of Lithium to increase its geo-political position in Lithium market.
   ↳ Also to reduce dependence on China

Environmental Implications :

1. Lithium is extracted in two major ways → Salt pans
   → Mining of rocks

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. Extraction from salt pans → requires huge water → Leads to ground water exploitation → Depletion and contamination.

eg Salar-de-uyuni (Bolivia) – largest Lithium extraction

3. From mining → Leads to ~~envir~~ deforestation, slope modification, fragmentation of wildlife habitat.

4. Also leads to displacement of indigenous population

India has recently discovered huge Lithium reserves in Reasi district of Jammu & Kashmir UT. This has put India in top 10 Lithium nations across world.

However, the sustainable mining of this Lithium needs to be ensured to minimise environmental implications.

18. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Globalisation refers to the free flow of trade, investments, labour, ideas, innovations, cultures etc across national boundaries. This has impacted various segments of society including Youth Identity in both positive and negative way.

Impact of globalisation on various aspects of youth identity :→

Positive impact -

1. Globalised education :- Youths across the world gets almost similar education.

2. Accessibility to new ideas increased.
   ↳ Rise in start-up ecosystem

3. Blurring of national identities → Towards universalism

   eg Indian youths leading MNCs of USA

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

4. It has liberalised thought processes
→ From an orthodox mindset towards a liberal one

e.g. Caste divisons are blurred and have become irrelevant.

5. Cosmopolitan culture → common lifestyle across metro cities around the world.

Negative Impact :-

1. Westernisation of youth identity in stead of modernisation.
↳ Rejection of rich Indian cultural tradition in the name of modernism

2. Changes in peripheral values like dressing sense, dietary habits etc
↳ Jeans - Tshirt over traditional attire, Macdonaldisation of food habit

3. Changes in music and dance preferences, such as →

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Adoption of k-pop, hip-hop over classical dance, music.

4. Rise of individualism over collectivism
→ Right to privacy, freedom and liberty of marital choices etc.

5. English as lingua-franca →
Association of English with status-symbol denigrating vernacular languages

Way forward -

1. A balance of western materialism and Eastern spiritualism in youth identity.

2. Combination of global and local identities → Glocalisation
eg. Diwali celebrations in USA

3. Modernisation and not westernisation.

Globalisation is seemed as necessary evil. However, negative aspects of it need to be minimised and positive effects to be maximised for greater benefits.

19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

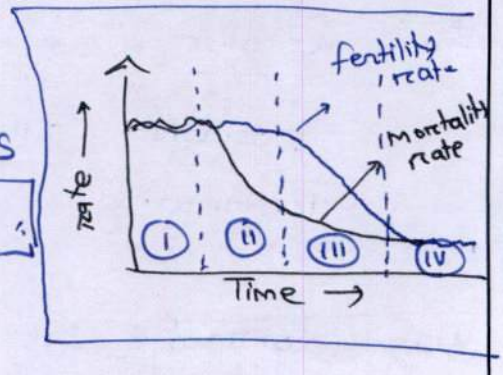
As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As India is entering into the end of third stage of demographic transition, the fertility rates are declining with future concern of ageing population is rising.

~~As per NHFS~~

Decline of fertility rates:



NFHS 5.0 reports

↳ Overall TFR (Total fertility rate) of India = 2.0 below replacement level

⇓

signifies a future ageing population.

Future demographic concerns →

Ageing population:

1. A rise of old age from present day 8% to almost 16% by 2050

2. This will create high dependency ratio.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. Old population is economically inactive and don't contribute to economy significantly.

4. Also, it requires social security measures by state like pensions, insurance.

5. Creates burden on state exchequer
   - → Decline in tax collection due to less working age population.
   - → Rise in revenue expenditure.

Measures required to address the issue →

1. Silver economy : Invest in such production system that is targetted towards welfare of old-age population.

   e.g. Physical aids

2. Geriatric care : Increase seats under geriatric divison of post-graduate medical colleges

3. Timely investment in social security measures like long-term pension & income schemes

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margi

4. Increase of retirement age — declaration before 10 - 15 year of implementation, as suggested by Economic survey.

5. Investment in Care economy → More number of old-age homes etc.

Steps by Govt of India:

1. Atal Pension scheme
2. PM - Shram Jivi Maan dhan Yojana
3. PM - Jeevan Jyoti Scheme
4. ~~PM~~ - Ayushman Bharat Yojana
5. Reforms in LIC & PFRDA.

To recognise the demographic concerns early and taking requisite steps can help address the issue in ~~an~~ a sustainable way by ensuring intergenerational equity.

20. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per NITI Aayog, almost 40% of India's population is expected to live in urban areas by 2030, which will increase upto 50% by 2050.

Therefore, welfare of urban poor needs to take central stage in public policy →

Issue of Urban poor -

1. Almost 30% to 40% of urban population lives in slums in different metro cities.

2. Most of them live in poor sanitation & unhygiene conditions

3. Lacks proper employment with cycle of poverty.

4. Such regions also become prone to crime & law & order challenges.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

With more urban population, mainly coming from rural to urban migration, this issue of urban poor will further increase.

Steps needed for welfare of urban poor

1. **Housing** → Adequate housing facilities to be made integral part of urban planning. eg PMAY (U)
   → focus on rental housing policies.

2. **Sanitation** → The Swachh Bharat Mission need to be expanded to the slums region, with focus on clean water supply.
   eg Jal Jeevan Mission

3. **Employment** → Employement guarantee programs of rural area can be extended to urban area.
   e.g Urban component of MGNREGA.

4. **Skill development** → Focus should

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

also be to increase skills of urban poor → increase employability.

5. Healthcare → Address the gap in infrastructure in cities between primary & tertiary care.

e.g → Ayushman Bharat like insurance coverage with Health & wellness centres in cities.

→ Also Mohalla clinic of Delhi model.

6. Affordability → Overall affordable transportation (public transport, affordable education, health etc need to be ensured.

'Urban poors' are not a problem to be solved, but they must be integrated into the urban landscape with inclusive and sustainable manner.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

SE

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0615676

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Prajnanandan Giri

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

NIAT computer education, Bhubaneswar

Biswajit Sahoo

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pressure groups are group of voluntary individuals coming together to achieve a particular interest, by ~~to~~ pressurizing Government in various ways. Here environmental pressure groups aim for environment-friendly policy formulation.

Environmental pressure groups - enhance public participation & responsiveness →

1. Through awareness campaigns, they create public opinion for environment.

   e.g. Friday for Future groups

2. They create propaganda against govt policies that may negatively impact environment.

   e.g. Narmada Bachao Andolan

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. Through large-scale protest against infrastructure projects affecting environment

[eg] Aarey forest protests against Mumbai Metro expansion.

4. They create electioneering by supporting a party that may promise environment conservation.

5. Through online campaign - with publishing research data on impact on environment

[eg] CSE group - Down To Earth magazine.

Challenges -

1. Oppose development with vested interest [eg] Greenpeace against Kundalkulam nuclear project

2. Potential foreign involvement

However, overall Pressure Groups ensure mass participation in environmental policy formulation, that leads to participatory governance.

2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Sex work' was acknowledged as a 'profession' by Supreme Court in a recent 'Public Interest Litigation' case to protect their rights under Article 21 to live with dignity.

Merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality →

1. It will ensure them get benefits of various employment schemes
   Eg EPFO & ESIC benefits
2. Give human dignity necessary for anyone's survival.
3. In line with right to profession under Article 19(1)(g).
4. Ensures that they don't face discrimination in various stages of their life.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges remain :

1. Need legal backing to incorporate 'sex work' as profession.
2. Address the moral & ethical issues in legalizing this for a conservative Indian society.
3. Need to complement this with dedicated government schemes and coverage under welfare measures.
4. Confusion regarding formalisation of 'sex work' as a profession and ~~taxat~~ related challenge

Way forward -

1. Comprehensive policy by legislature after due deliberation
2. Uphold Article 21's spirit to ensure social, economic and overall welfare of sex workers.

Though SC's decision is a welcome step, but not enough. A holistic solution lies in comprehensive efforts by executive, legislature as well as civil societies.

3. भारत में नि:शुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

DLSAs were formulated as per NALSA Act of 1989 to fulfill the constitutional objective of Free Legal Aid to poor under Article 39A under DPSPs.

Role played by DLSAs :-

1. Free legal aid to SCs, STs & OBCs, transgenders etc based on various income criteria.
2. Organise Lok Adalats for Alternate Dispute Redressals (ADRs)
3. Support through pro-bono services by lawyers for poor.
4. Helps in filing petitions, hearing and disposal of cases.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Limitations in DLSAs' role

1. Limited functionalities in ground
2. Lack of human resources in DLSAs
3. Lack of awareness among poors
4. Collusive interest by lawyers to extract money by lengthening the hearing.
5. Absence of DLSAs formation in every districts.

Way forward -

1. Adequate monitoring by NALSA/SALSA
2. Funding by state govt for efficient functioning
3. Awareness generation about DLSAs through adequate advertisements.

DLSAs have a key role to play in regard to ensure social, economic & political justice at grassroot level.

4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Collegium sytem has evolved through four landmark judgement and present form arised out of Third Judges case (1997), where five seniormost judges including CJI will decide on appointment and transfer of judges.

Collegium system's success :

1. Upheld Independence of judiciary
2. Prevented interference of executive.
   e.g NJAC judgement → NJAC as unconstitutional.
3. Upheld seniority, merit in most of the appointment.

However, they have become a victim of their own success.

Reasons :

1. Led to opaqueness → No RTI

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

cover ~~on~~ over collegium decision making process.

2. Concentration of power over 5 Judges → Potential favoritism & nepotism chances in appointment.

3. No other country follows this practice.
   eg UK – a judicial appointment commission appoints

4. Against the spirit of checks and balances

Way forward -

1. An appointment committee with Judicial majority.
2. Collegium under RTI
3. Voluntary disclosure of reasons of selection or rejection.

The Memorandum of Procedure 2016 needs to be implemented which focused on seniority, merit and integrity as well as transparency in appointment

5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil services reform are necessary looking at the challenges of 21st century to transform it ~~into~~ from a colonial legacy to a democratic institution.

Civil Services Reform -

Must go beyond recruitment and standardized training →

Challenges faced by today's bureaucracy are not just recruitment and training. They are as follow:

1. Lack of specialisation
2. Learning gap in using technology for governance.
3. Need of time-based service delivery.
4. Need of attitudinal transformation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Reforms needed -

1. On-job, On-site training
2. Specialisation of domain after 12 to 15 years of service (Hota committee)
3. Behavioral change through addressing the colonial attitude.
4. Performance based promotion & not just seniority based
5. 360° - Appraisal with focus on efficiency, adherance to ethics etc.
   ↳ Star rating of public offices as suggested by 2nd ARC
6. Lateral Entry at various level based on need.

'Civil servants are steel-frame of the nation'. To strengthen the steel frame, adequate reform must be taken to make them relevant & efficient towards 21st century challenges.

6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Social Impact bonds are financial instruments which tries to raise fund for social causes, like health, education, poverty etc.

Social Impact bonds :-

↳ Potential to truly catalyse change & deliver socio-economic Impact.

1. Address the gaps in financing of various developmental need

eg. Education - needs to be 6% of GDP (but remain ≃ 4%)

2. Target rich capitalists for funding eg. Part of CSR money can be invested in there.

3. Transparency in utilising the funds can be ensured.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. It will ensure accountability towards the investors.

↳ Corporate method of social development can be done.

5. Complement govt efforts

Challenges

1. Lack of investor interest.
2. Success is not exemplified yet in India
3. Challenge of initial boost to adopt social impact bond
4. Profitability is less than traditional bond,

↳ May prevent investment,

Overall, Outcome based finance models like these should be promoted with creation of Social Stock Exchange, as suggested by SEBI to further reap the benefits.

7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The wide gap of female graduating and entering workspace shows the female labour participation (FLPR) rate that remained around 30% for last few years.

Reasons for low FLFR →

1. Early marriage – Prevents entrance into workforce.
2. Patriarchial set-up – prevents female to work outside their native town → Prevents employment.
3. Lack of skills and employability even after graduation.
4. STEM still remains a low attraction for women due to lack of friendly environment.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. Security challenges - threats like sexual harassment at work place & outside.

Solutions to increase FLFPR →

1. Enabling environment → Maternity leaves, care economy
2. Focus on work from home, platform economy for women.
3. Upgradation of skills to current demands [eg] PMGDIKSHA scheme
4. Security aspect → Implement POSH Act in letter & spirit, adequate steps like Mahila Police Volunteers, One stop centre etc

⇓

Increase conviction rate to create deterrence.

A multi-stakeholder approach with civil society participation can increase FLFPR. It will help growth in GDP by 27% (IMF), if all women take part in economy.

8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Key areas of reform of IMF

1. Democratic control over IMF leadership.

2. Widen SDR & RTP to include Rupee and other currencies

3. Changes in conditionalities to give loan → Not being too harsh.

4. Reforms in loan process

5. More focus on Least Developed Countries.

6. Balance of dollars with other currencies

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

West Asia's relationship with India had been a roller-coster with use of hyphenation policy with respect to Pakistan. However post-1991, the relationship improved with 'Look West' and 'Extended Neighbourhood' policy.

Relationship evolved from geopolitics to geoeconomics

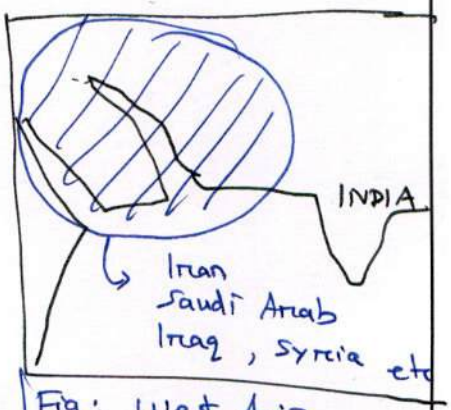

Fig: West Asia

Geo-politics —

1. West Asia as a Muslim region — interference of Pakistan in India-West Asia dynamics.

2. India used to balance 'Shia-Sunni' narrative of Saudi-Iran.

3. India's stand for two-state policy of Israel-Palestine

⇓

All these shaped India's west Asia approach

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Geo-economics :

1. Energy - 85% of India's oil import from UAE, Iraq & Saudi.

2. FDI - UAE, Qatar as major FDI source.

3. Market - for Indian exports.
   eg UAE - 2nd largest trade partner

4. Connectivity - Chabahar port & INSTC through Iran to Russia.

5. Diaspora - who are major source of remittance.

With shift to green energy, there is a raising geo-economics ties with West Asia & India

11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Competition Commission of India (CCI) has been formulated as a statutory body in 2002 by Parliament to ensure a level playing field in the private sector in India.

Role of CCI is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness →

1. It prevents anti-competitive practices like tendency of monopolisation among companies.

2. It prevents predatory pricing among companies to attract more customers and damage ~~of~~ rivalries.

[e.g] By aviation sector

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. It ensures healthy competition by preventing business deals between intermediaries and manufacturers to create a patent-like selling.

[e.g] Flipkart / Amazon deals with with mobile manufacturers for exclusive sells

4. CCI ensures competition → It further promotes innovation through motivating companies for improvement in their product

5. CCI has authority to penalize companies for non-compliance.

6. It helps achieve the spirit of economic justice within a free-market economy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Concerns regarding CCI →

1. Not operational at full potential.
   - → Lack of human resource
   - → Limited financial power
2. Extreme regulations also prevent foreign investments.
3. Compliance measures increase cost of production and reduces profitability.
4. Also delay in adjudication of cases → High pendency.

Overall CCI is a quasi-judicial body with very important function in a free market economy like India to further promote GDP growth.

12. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Paid news refers to the method of manipulation of the news through illegal gratification in order to further a particular agenda in support or oppose of a person, policy or ideology.

Need for making paid news an electoral offence in India:

1. Rise in paid news seen in election time – which violates the spirit of Model Code of Conduct.

2. It provides undue influence on voters in support or oppose of a candidate.

3. Takes away level-playing field for candidates.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. It violates the very basic foundation of a democracy i.e. free and fair elections.

5. The process of paid news also hampers the ability of Election Commission to keep a check on malpractices.

Arguments against the need to ~~keep~~ make paid news as electoral offence →

1. It is difficult to prove whether a news is paid or genuine.

2. It will increase litigation during election demanding more disqualifications of candidates for involvement in paid news.

3. Critics argue that paid news like paid advertisement is not unethical.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. Also, there is a demand to allow paid news as part of election campaign.

5. Keeping track of political expenses is itself a challenge for ECI.

However, the need of the hour is →

1. To self-regulate medias by BCCC, PCI like institution.

2. Paid news must ~~not~~ be tackled by balancing approach.
   ↳ Making it part of affidavit of candidates that they will not engage in paid news.

To uphold the free and fair election, paid news should be made electoral offence as suggested by Dinesh Goswami Committee.

13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Doctrine of essentiality was provided in the Shirur Math case by Supreme Court. This doctrine refers to the power of courts to decide what is essential for a religion and what is not.

Doctrine of Essentiality - Positives

1. It ensures the balance between fundamental rights like equality vs religious freedom under Article 25.

2. It provides SC power to declare social evils present within a religion as non-essential part and therefore banning it.

e.g. Practices like Sati

3. It ensures Gender justice and upholds public morality over religious freedom

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

eg Shayara Bano case → SC declared Triple Talaq as unconstitutional, as it is not essential part of religion.

4. At the same time, it ensures diversity. eg The wearing of Turban is allowed in Army by Sikh soldier as it is part of essentiality.

5. Overall, it provides judiciary a role in social reforms.

eg Cases under pendency →
→ to ban female genital mutilation
→ to ban polygamy etc.

Concerns regarding the doctrine.

1. Asymmetric power balance → Gives courts discretion over religions compared to legislative and executive.

2. ~~May~~ Creates discontent among religious communities with alleged interferences.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. There is no exhaustive and detailed list of essential religious practices with Judiciary.

4. Brings subjectivity in judgement as various judges may lack the expertise in religions.

[eg] Sabarimale judgement → led to huge protest → again recommended to higher ~~judicia~~ bench.

5. Against the spirit of secularism as envisaged in Preamble of the constitution.

However, doctrine of essentiality provided a necessary tool to judiciary for social reforms as religions need to evolve with modernisation and human rights must be upheld ~~as~~ before religious rights.

14. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per the report of EAC to PM, the urgent need to limit the size of the government refers to keeping the size of council of ministers to a lower level than present system of 15% of total membership of LokSabha.

Need to limit the size of the government

1. To curb duplication of efforts due to overlapping nature of ministries.

   eg. Ministry of Earth science and Ministry of Environment

2. It increases cost of operation of multiple ministries, their maintenance and the facilities for ministers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. It is necessary to ensure fiscal prudence — to divert the extra fund in more productive way.

4. It will also tackle Red-tapism with multiple level of bureaucratic hurdle. [e.g]
2nd ARC suggested to remove Joint Secretary post.

5. It will ensure efficiency and effectiveness of govt's schemes as there will be single nodal ministry for a single subject like Women.

[eg] Ministry of Health, Ministry of Women, Ministry of social justice
⇓
All deals with women.

However, there is a opposite perspective against the reduction in size of ministries on government.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Need for larger Govt] -

1. Effective divison of labour.
2. Principle of subsidiarity
3. Effective monitoring on few topics by a ministry
4. Reduce work-load on bureaucracy.
5. Proper accountability at Parliament with more opportunity for members
   [eg] DRSCs for every department.

Way forward] -

1. Rational reduction in size
2. Thorough review of the working of various ministries & their domain
3. Study various governments of other nations.

Reduction in size of the government need to be implemented after due review and analysis at the best public interest of economy and efficiency

15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceptualized to transform higher education by creating centre of excellence, after recommendation of Kasturirangan committee.

However, as per QS World University Rankings 2023, not even a single Indian institution is under top 100 global university.

Institutions of Eminence Scheme (IoE)

1. Greater funding
2. More Autonomy in course designing and curriculum
3. Greater opportunity for International collaboration

⇓

Target → IITs, IIMs, IISERs and central universities

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Yet to become a game changer →

Issues faced by IoE

1. Lack of Industry - academia collaboration for better research output.
2. Limited investment in core problems like shortage of trained faculty etc.
3. Failure to develop a balance between teaching and research
4. No significant step in designing of curriculum as per global standard.
5. Low employability of students still remain a major challenge.

Slow progress in recent time

1. IISc Bengaluru has significantly improved its rank, to be in top 150.
2. NRI scientists are being collaborated by IoE institutes

eg VAIBHAV summit

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. National Research Fund (NRF) will further streamline funding aspects of these institutes.

4. Foreign branches of Indian institutes

eg IIT Madras in Arab region
IIT Bombay in Africa

↓

These showed slow progress of IoE institutes

Way forward -

1. Engaging with private sector
2. Focus on infrastructure with state-of-the-art technology.
3. More collaboration among IoEs as well as outside universities.

Overall, India needs to increase its funding in research (only 0.65% of GDP now). And implementation of NEP 2020 can further boost to IoE scheme to realise its potential.

16. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Digital public Infrastructure (DPI) refers to the use of ICT tools in public infrastructure as well availing digital infrastructure for public.

DPI { allows for innovative and convenient public services →

1. It helps reach larger number of people and ensures faster access to public service.
   e.g. CPGRAMS for grievence redressal.
2. It helps in single-window availability of multiple services.
   eg UMANG portal

Help overcome inclusion / accessibility barriers

1. Traditional methods prevent lower caste to avail services, however DPIs provides universal access.
   e.g. e-Sanjeevani OPD for healthcare

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. It democraticised the ~~access~~ access to education, skill development and employment.

eg SWAYAM portal

DPI, increase transparency and accountability with real time data →

1. Ensures real-time data availability

eg UDISE+ – live data on various educational outcome.

2. It help managed COVID-19 pandemic in India.

eg COWIN portal – real time data on slot availability etc.

3. It helps government monitor various projects implementation.

eg PRAGATI platform

4. It strengthened RTI Act with more transparency of ~~et~~ information. eg Jan Soochna portal

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Challenges still remain :→

1. High digital divide [eg] 31% of women have access to Internet, where as 71% for men.

2. Similarly rural areas still don't have 5G - coverage. [eg] penetration rate remains 85%.

3. Digital illiteracy among senior citizens, illiterates etc.
   ↳ Prevents accessiblity to data.

4. Financial Inclusion is at [56%] as per RBI.

Therefore, more steps in line with improvement in literacy through PMGDISHA scheme and improve DPIs through dedicated development fund is need of the hour. This will help achieve the objectives of [Digital India] holistically.

17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Right to health for all is a fundamental right as observed by Supreme Court in Paramananda Katara case. To achieve this, Rajasthan has enacted Right to Health bill recently.

Right to health for all -

1. Gives universal access to primary, secondary and tertiary healthcare of any public hospital to anyone.

2. Prevents out-of-pocket expenditure which is now 48.2%. (NFHS 5.0)

3. Ensures achievement of SDG 3.0 (Health for all).

However, full realisation of this demands plugging of various gaps.

⇓

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Social gaps :

1. Inequal access to healthcare →
   eg. 75% of health facilities located in urban areas for 31% population.

2. Lack of human resources →
   eg. 1 doctor for 1445 population
   1.7 nurse for 1000 population

3. Social divides like caste issues → untouchability practices leading to poor sanitation, malnutrition etc.

Financial gaps :

1. India spends 2.5% of GDP on healthcare. Need to increase to 5% of GDP (WHO recommends)

2. Private sector controls more than 70% of tertiary care →
   High prices → limits accessibility.

3. Low investment in health insurance →

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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[e.g] Missing Middle → More than 50 crore middle class individuals don't have any health insurance (NITI Aayog)

Infrastructural gaps :

1. Lack of adequate beds
   e.g 1.7 beds for 1000 population (NHFS 5.0)
2. Primary health centres lack basic diagnostic tools for treatment.
   e.g Malaria detection kits, X-rays etc.

3. Steps taken to plug gaps
   - PM Swasthya Suraksha Yojana → New AIIMS
   - PM-JAY → Health & Wellness Centre (1.5 lakh)
   - Complement with AYUSH

Health ensures quality of Human development. Therefore India must ensure universalisation of health sector to achieve SDG 3.0 Health for all objective.

18. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Supreme Court in NALSA case recognised 'Transgender' as third gender. Based on this judgement, Government has formulated Transgender (Protection of Rights) Bill 2019 to ensure engenderation of third gender through a rights-based approach.

'Third Gender' has not yet been engendered :→

Q. With around 10 lakhs third gender around India, they still lack basic fundamental rights.

Various issues faced by them →

I. Social issues –

(i) Social discrimination – Treated virtually as untouchables.

(ii) Housing facilities not provided in common society → forced ghettoisation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(iii) Many of them earn livelihood through sex-work (prostitution).
↳ Suffered with HIV like diseases.

Economic issues -

(i) Very low participation in formal workforce due to continuous discrimination.

(ii) Live in absolute poverty in slums.

Political issues -

(i) Lack of political representation

(ii) Limitation of Transgender Rights Act 2019 →
- ↳ Makes identity certificate mandatory to be approved from District Magistrate
- ↳ External interventions measures
- ↳ Internal issues like awareness, horizontal reservation etc are not addressed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way forward:

1. Need to ~~Brin~~ bring change in social attitude towards third gender

2. eg Padma Shri Manjamma Jagati recognised for her work being a transgender

2. Start from schools — Education about third gender, separate washrooms and basic infrastructure.

3. Through IEC campaigns for inclusive society.

4. Give representation in Parliament, State Legislature and Local Governments

5. Horizontal reservation on under OBC as observed by SC in Ram Singh case.

A multi-pronged approach is required to ensure ~~tho~~ ~~the~~ social acceptance of ~~trans~~ 'third gender' to uphold their fundamental rights. ~~and~~

19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Shaghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) is a regional social, political and military organisation with following members — India, China, Russia, Pakistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikstan, Uzbekistan and newly joined Iran.

India's expectations from SCO -

Economic :

- Central Asian market for Indian goods
- Source energy resources from there region [e.g] Kazakhstan's Uranium reserve

Strategic :

- To implement INSTC corridor and Ashghabat agreement
- To balance relations with Russia with respect to USA.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Security

- To tackle regional terrorism through RATS mechanism
- Consensus creation against Pakistan's cross-border terrorism
- Overall regional stability

Factors that make India difficult for fulfilling its expectations →

Major reasons being strained ties with China – Pakistan ⟹

(i) Border stand-off at Depsang plains, Pangong Tso, Gogra etc regions with China

(ii) China's claim over Arunachal & intrusion activities

(iii) Pakistan's cross border terrorism

(iv) CPEC corridor violating India's sovereignty over Gilgit region

(v) China – Pakistan axis → blocking of UN resolution against terrorists

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Other factors -

1. Slow implementation of Chabahar project → Strengthens the idea that 'India promises, China delivers'
2. China's effort to create SCO as China-led bloc against west
3. Russia - Pakistan - China axis — after Ukraine war

Way forward -

1. De-escalation process with China
2. Utilize RATS to bring consensus against Pakistan's terror activity.
3. Increase direct engagement with central Asia (Connect Central Asia policy).

SCO's potential can only be realised after addressing the internal disputes among members. Therefore, a consensus must be built in this regard for the SCO to suceed in its endeavour.

20. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) was concluded recently with state visit of honourable PM to USA. iCET refers to the mutual agreement on cooperation in emerging technologies like AI, blockchain, IoT, 6G, biotech, space, drone etc.

iCET – a long overdue transformation of India-USA partnership:

1. India-USA focused on defence ties earlier with signing of COMCASA, BECA, GSMOIA etc.

2. Technology collaboration limited to space sector with missions like NISAR.

3. India-USA used to focus more on trade ties and economic relations. eg 130 billion $

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Potential of iCET -

1. India possess human resources, USA possess financial capabilities
   ↓
   combined effort needed to develop critical technologies.

2. To protect from Chinese hegemony on emerging tech like -
   - ↳ semiconductor monopoly
   - ↳ control over Lithium value chain

3. USA - India shares democratic values and rule-based world order
   ↓
   supports democratic use of new tech like 5G / 6G / AI

4. It will serve national interest of both [eg] India's economic development and USA's revival as tech power.

5. It will further boost research collaboration → leading to people-to-people ties.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. After Chandrayan - 3 success, India has proved itself to be a technology - based super power

↓

USA's collaboration will further transform space ambitions of mankind.

Challenges of iCET -

1. Exact method of cooperation yet to be finalised.
2. May make India dependent on USA for emerging tech
3. Create global race for occupying control over supply chain of emerging tech ~~as~~ ES China.

However, overall iCET proves to be a transformation of India - USA relationship that ~~However~~, was transformed from trade - centric relation to technology - driven one.

— x —

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0615676

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Prajnanandan Giri

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

NIAT Computer Education, Bhubaneswar.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food security refers to the availability, accessibility & affordability of quality foods for all within a country.

Different dimensions -

(i) Food availability → Ensuring availability through proper storage & supply chain with agricultural self-reliance.

(ii) Food Accessibility → To access food irrespective of social barriers like caste, class, religion, gender etc

(iii) Food affordability → To reduce cost of food, prevent inflation

India's status in ensuring food security

(i) Availability : India is a net exporter of food with surplus production of rice, wheat.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) Accessibility → India's Public Distribution System with National Food Security Act 2013 ensures accessibility with 67% population under coverage.

→ Also one nation, one ration card and chain of fair price shops ensure the

(iii) Affordability → Food subsidies ensure affordability for major crops.

→ However, seasonal fluctuation creates issue [eg] Recent tomato price rise

→ Dependence on pulses & oilseeds import make it vulnerable to global price shocks.

To tackle these issue of affordability aspect, Government has initiated operation greens – storage program as well crop diversification to address overall food security in India.

2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Blockchain technology is a decentralised ledger technology that helps in efficient management of data.

whereas ChatGPT is a generative AI technology, that answers to various queries in written format.

Blockchain → for Agriculture →

1. Can use in land transactions to ensure conclusive land titling.
2. To create Agri-stack – a common data storage platform with regard to land, owners & crops
3. For efficient implementation of Soil Health Card with integrated fertilizer management
4. To promote Precision Farming & Conservation agriculture.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ChatGPT to transform agriculture →

1. To prevent gaps in information dissemination.

2. A substitute to human-led extension services

3. Promote R&D for resilient crops to climate, pests, diseases.

4. To increase awareness level of farmers with regard to input management.

5. Overall, to solve any doubts in farmers' mind with respect to decision making during farming.

However, the need is to avail the technologies in vernacular language with user-friendly manner. Such emerging tech have huge potential to transform agriculture to help achieve goals of sustainable & modern agriculture.

3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

De-dollarisation refer to the reduced use of dollars in global trade and replacing it with other local currencies through agreements between nations.

Factors that led to trend towards de-dollarization :-

1. Ukraine war & sanctions on Russia [eg] Rupee - Ruble Agreement between India - Russia

2. Rising assertion of China over global trade (13% of exports)
↳ Led to use of Yuan

3. Role of Federal bank of USA to increase interest rate
↳ Led to dollar-led inflation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. Rising consensus among developing world to find alternatives
   ↳ BRICS currency debate.

5. IMF's role → stringent conditions while giving loans to countries
   ↳ Alternative like ADB, AIIB.

It will lead dollar to lose dominance

1. With BRICS expansion → oil trade may see de-dollarization with inclusion of Egypt, UAE, Iran, Saudi Arab
2. Regional banks rising → NDB
3. Bilateral trade deals with local curr

However, dollar is still dominant and it is difficult to imagine a complete de-dollarisation

E.g
1. USA - major FDI source for many
2. Still the largest economy.
3. Ease of trade with dollar.

However, significant decline with dollar use can be seen.

4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

With WTO's Agreement on Agriculture has been paused with peace clause, India as leader of global south pushing for continuing its food subsidy regime in terms of MSP and NFSA.

Merit in India's effort →

1. Still 10% of population lives in extreme poverty.

2. India's rank remain low in Global Hunger Index (101st in 2022)
   ↳ Need of subsidy to tackle malnutrition.

3. MSP - important for prevention of distress sale.

4. In the interest of small & marginal farmer (84% of all farmer)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. To ensure competitiveness of Indian agricultural exports.

Challenges with India's effort to retain ~~suppo~~ food subsidy regime :→

1. Against environmental conservation need
   ↳ As MSP leads to monoculture.
2. Prevents innovation through a free market economy.
3. Patro-client syndrome due to subsidy.
4. Slows down effort to reduce poverty through active measures
   ↳ As subsidy is passive support.

However, looking at global issues and interests of developed country, India should keep pushing for continuance of its subsidy regime.

But it must rationalise the subsidies at home which owes ∴ almost 2.5% of GDP.

5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has 4% of global freshwater while 17% of global population. This shows the challenges of water crisis in India.

Initiatives by Govt to address India's water needs:

1. Jal Jeevan Mission - Drinking water through piped supply.
2. Atal Bhujal Yojana - Ground water
3. PM - Krishi Sinchai Yojana - efficient irrigation
4. Namami Gange - pollution issue.

Challenges of water availability & water quality remain →

1. Less than 1000 litre per capita per day availability.
2. 311 river stretches are polluted.
3. Ground water - contaminated with Fluoride, Uranium etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Steps needed → Availability ⇒

1. Recycle of waste water → to improve availability.
2. Recharge of ground water →
3. Traditional storage like Zabo (Nagaland)
4. Water accounting based irrigation
5. Revival of wetlands

Water Quality related -

1. Prevent direct mixing from urban waste / drainage to river
   ↳ STP plants
2. Modern purification methods like RO etc. at rural level

Water crisis will rise with global warming. Therefore India's steps should be based on SDG 4.0 — Clean water for all.

6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Arctic region consists of more than 30% of global glaciers on Russia, Greenland, Scandinavia, Alaska & Canada.

Major driver of glacial retreat:-

1. Arctic amplification : Twice faster warming of Arctic
2. Black carbon deposition → Reduced albedo & high absorption of heat.
3. Positive feedback loop → Reduced glacier → Lower albedo → more retreat.
4. Anthropogenic → Use of motorised fishing boats, Arctic navigation etc → CO_2 emission & warming.
5. Deforestation over Siberia.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Potential Impact :-

1. Increased river level in short term & drying in long term.
2. Increase in atmospheric temp further
3. Release of frozen microbes → challenges of new epidemic
4. Loss of habitat for biodiversity
   eg Siberian tiger, ~~etc~~
   Polar bear etc
5. Further rise in sea level.

Arctic Council must take conservation measures to address the issue at local level with sustainable development ~~mea~~ initiatives.

7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Space tourism is developed by various private space agencies & demonstrated already by Virgin Galactic, Blue Origin & SpaceX.

Challenges associated :

1. Lack of regulation measure
2. Safety challenges
3. Absence of insurance policies with regard to death in case.
4. Pollution due to huge emission by these spacecraft
5. Inequality in accessibility due to high prices.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

[Measures to address] –

1. Global treaty to regulate space tourism.

2. Establish an accountability framework on companies operating.

3. More R & D into Methanox fuel → to reduce pollution arising out of traditional solid fuel.

4. Establish the objective of such space tourism & their necessities.

Space Tourism is a emerging sector and must be promoted by ISRO.

8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CAR-T cell therapy refer to the genetic engineering methods to modify the T-cells in blood ~~to~~ in such a way, that they will target the cancer cells and kill them while leaving the healthy cells unhampered.

~~That~~

Potential to overcome limitations of Cas-9 (CRISPR) tech :

1. CRISPR has potential side effect of damaging healthy cell.
2. Seemed as external interference in body → ethical issues
3. CRISPR may also show allergic reactions in body

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. However, CAR-T therapy modifies the already present T-cells of body

5. Therefore, no side effects like CRISPR → No activation of macrophages to create immune reaction.

6. Minimal interventions in body

7. High accuracy for treatment

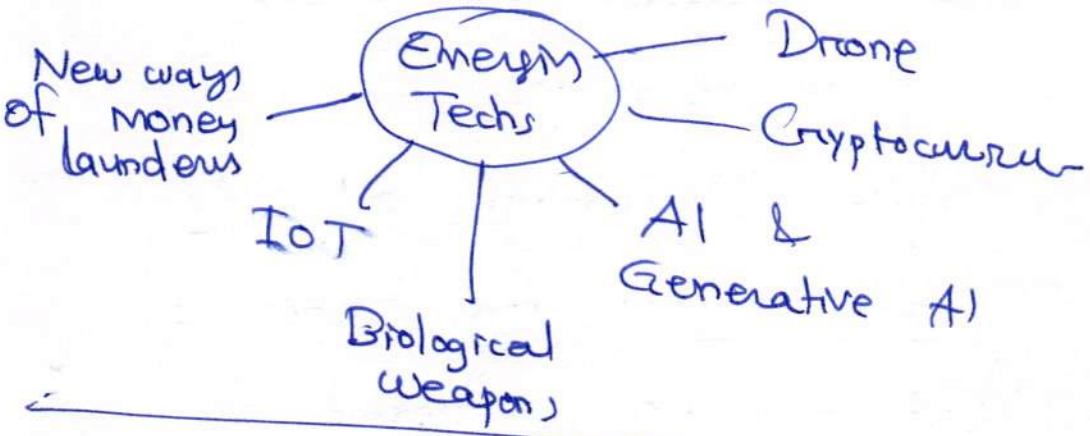
8. Cost-effective compared to CRISPR Cas-9

Therefore, CAR-T cell therapy needs to be implemented with adequate trials to deal with cancer.

9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

New & emerging technologies by organisations like terrorists, naxalists, insurgents can pose significant challenge to security forces



Demand concerted Global efforts

1. Cross-border nature
2. High anonymity of web
   eg Dark Web
3. Involves multi-national participation eg Blockchain

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. Operated from anywhere in the world

5. Poses significant threat to global economy & ~~lifes~~ human lives & health

[eg] Pandemic potential.

6. Single nation may not have adequate resources to deal with these.

Therefore, to deal this, global collaboration is needed. [G20] can play an important role in this.

10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

With Galwan clash & Yangste incident, the competitive infrastructure growth has been seen in LAC area.

Role of ITBP -

1. Indo-Tibet Border Police (ITBP) is one of the CAPFs operating in India-China border.

2. It keeps a track on Chinese movements.

3. Coordinates with Indian Army for decision making.

4. Regular patrolling of sensitive points.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. Ensures that Ladakh's nomadic herders are not impacted by Chinese aggression.

6. Upholds Indian sovereignty in the region

7. Also patrols Pangong Lake region with motorised boats.

8. Protects and guards Indian infrastructure on border.

Overall, ITBP has very important role in India's border security

11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Land productivity refers to the amount of agricultural produce generated per unit area of land (per acre).

Irrigation water productivity refers to the amount of agricultural production per unit irrigation / water. (eg. per litre of water use).

Need for a shift from land productivity to irrigation water productivity :

1. Reduction in fertilizer use that leads to degradation of land.

2. Prevent waterlogging like condition due to excessive irrigation.

3. Promote scientific cropping pattern based on agro-climatic region.

4. Protects soil's characteristics like soil moisture, pH, organic content etc for longer time.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. Address the present day challenges of land degradation leading to desertification [e.g.] Eastern Rajasthan.

Challenges in making this shift:

1. Biased and unscientific MSP policy - that promotes rice-wheat monoculture even in semi-arid region.

2. High subsidies on fertilizers to promote land productivity.

3. 84% of farmers are small and marginal who lack the necessary investment required for the shift.

4. Easy availability of irrigation prevents their economic use
   - → Subsidy on electricity to use irrigation pumps
   - → Canal irrigation without any limit on use.

5. Lack of govt interventions ~~by~~ ~~pro~~ with lack of extension services

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward -

1. Water accounting method → Implement it with similar to Soil Health Card.
   ↳ Need based irrigation
2. Per drop, more crop policy under PM - Krishi Sinchai Yojana
3. Drip irrigation, Sprinkler irrigation and Rain guns to be used.
4. Mulching techniques to protect soil moisture.
5. Other sustainable interventions like Integrated Farming, Crop rotation etc.

India has initiated National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture with a component for irrigation water productivity, which is a welcome step towards conservation agriculture.

12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Green Hydrogen refers to the hydrogen that is produced through use of renewable energy without any Carbon emission.

This is generally done through splitting of water molecule by electricity to produce hydrogen.

$$2H_2O \xrightarrow{\text{Electricity}} 2H_2 + O_2$$

Role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India:

1. Reduce import dependence in energy source.

   e.g. 84% of total energy is imported as coal/oil.

2. Reduce dependence on petroleum for vehicular needs.

   e.g. Hydrogen-operated buses
   Hybrid vehicles.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. Make India 'Atmanirbhar' in energy, as the raw material for Green Hydrogen is water.

4. Already India has achieved 40% of its total energy from renewable energy → can be used for 'Green' hydrogen production.

5. Protect India's energy security through immunity to global shocks.

For this, India has initiated National Green Hydrogen Mission in Budget 2023.

Role of National Green Hydrogen Mission in helping India achieve its goals →

1. To produce 50 million metric tonnes of Hydrogen by 2030

2. Initiatives like Hydrogen mixing in CNG → H-CNG public buses in Delhi

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. To develop storage capacity for large scale hydrogen.

4. To develop fuel cells based on Hydrogen – for mobility, railways as well as for space sector.

5. To provide a roadmap for achieving Panchamitra targets
   - 500 GW renewable energy
   - 45% reduction in emission intensity

Challenges -

1. Needs private sector collaboration
2. R & D efforts into sustainable storage and transport processes required, which is lacking.
3. Trained manpower for Hydrogen management.

However, National Green Hydrogen Mission aims to address all the challenges with step-wise investments, which will help in making India achieve SDG 7.0 – Clean energy for all.

13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Minimum wage is an absolute amount of wage required to be paid by industries to the labourers. However living wage refers to the dynamic amount that is adjusted as per inflation, cost of living etc to ensure a basic minimum standard of living for labourers.

Transition from minimum wage to living wage → Benefits

1. Provides a ~~co~~ common minimum living standards for all labourers.

2. Adjusted with change in prices as per Consumer Price Index

3. Prevents distress among labourers at the time of crisis like COVID-19

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. In line with constitutional objective of Article 43, which demands State to ensure fair wages.

↳ 'Welfare State' under DPSP,

5. Helps improving the status of extreme poors and to reduce multidimensional poverty.

6. At the same time, provides competitive market with level playing field for industrial growth.

Constraints in adoption of living wage:-

1. To decide what all should be included to calculate living wage → has been a topic of debate

2. May increase of cost of labour with overall production cost

↳ Lead to cost-push inflation

3. Extra wages in hand may also lead to demand-push inflation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. Lobbying by industrial pressure groups against living wages

5. Also, there is a chance of difference of living wages based on region [e.g] Anoop Satpathy committee suggested different wages for 5 different zones

Way forward -

1. Living wages need to be calculated after due study on living standards.
2. Keeping flexibility in calculation method.
3. Participatory decision making on living wage similar to EPFO board

Living wages are necessary for the betterment of labourers and underprivileged sections, which will give them the basic dignity of life. Therefore, Government must implement this by cooperation of all stakeholders.

14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Union Budget contains the revenue generation and expenditure of Government in a particular financial year. Though it is approved by Parliament with voting on appropriation & finance bill, but it lacks public scrutiny both in processes and policies.

Substantial public scrutiny lacking in Union Budget →

1. Almost 80% of the budget passed by guillotine closure without discussion.

2. No public participation in budget making processes → Limited to few government stakeholders.

3. Limited scrutiny by Departmental Standing committee → But their recommendations not binding.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. Policy formulation under Budget remains top-down approach with ~~go~~ departments taking all the decisions.

5. No oversight mechanism on implementation of budget

However, recently Government has initiated few steps, that has led to significant public scrutiny & participation.

1. People's participation in budget formulation → mygov.in portal receives public suggestion for budget.

2. Output-Outcome framework → Helps in analysing the impact of various policies.

3. Social Audit component being added to various policies.

   [e.g] MGNREGA, PMAY etc.

4. Engagement of DRSCs with various stakeholders for pre-budget scrutinie,

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. Role of Media in discussions & critical analysis of policies increasing.

6. Government itself is being engaged with interest groups before budget.

[eg] FICCI, ASSOCHAM, Labour unions etc.

Way forward :

1. Formal mechanism need to be developed for two-way communication.

2. Role of NITI Aayog to ensure bottom-up approach need to be strengthe

[eg] Budget suggestions from Gram Panchayat to Union Govt.

3. Legal backing to social audit-like methods for greater accountability.

For the economic as well as social development of the country, Budget plays a major role. With more public scrutiny at a various level, this role will be further strengthened with better outcome.

15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

World's 23 % milk production happens in India. This has made India world's biggest milk producer in recent times.

India's transformation from a milk deficit country to biggest milk producer :—

1. White Revolution led by Verghese Kurien in late 20th century.

2. Cooperative model of diary supply chain → that ensured maximum participation of small to large farmers.

3. Seamless supply chain with village level, GP level, District level and State level cooperatives

e.g. ANAND model of Gujarat (AMUL)

4. Development of veterinary mobile units, with timely care of cattles → ensured sustainability of production.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. Focus on imported breeds like Jersey, Holstein etc for large scale production.

6. R&D efforts by institutes like NDRI Karnal, ICAR etc → supported the growth.

However, productivity of diary animals remained a challenge

Low productivity of diary animals →

1. Particularly for indigenous breed
2. like Murra etc.

2. Frequent diseases like Foot & Mouth disease, Lumpy skin diseases (LSD)

eg Recent death of > 20 lakh cows out of LSD.

3. Regional imbalance in productivity

→ Eastern India has less productivity with more small & marginal farmers.

4. Lack of adequate human resources to cover all villages.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. Use of traditional methods of production → Lack of mechanisation in diary production.

6. Challenges with respect to fodder availability and affordability
   ↳ High cost of fodder

Way forward

1. Develop hybrid variety out of indigenous breed.
2. Adequate investment in veterinary hospital network & doctors
3. Implement best practices of ~~the~~ New Zealand, Argentina

India has established Rasthriya Kamadhenu Aayog for addressing the productivity aspect of diary sector. However, a holistic reform approach is needed to tackle the issue ~~for~~ through Integrated Farming System.

16. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

With climate change, Agriculture sector has the most significant impact in terms of soil, irrigation, disasters etc. At the same time, agriculture is the contributor to Green Houses and responsible for extreme weather like drought etc.

Climate Change → Responsible for crop failure

1. Land degradation with higher atmospheric temperature → lowered soil moisture → Also leading to desertification.

2. Extreme events like flash floods out of cloud bursts → Floods damaging crops.

3. El-Nino frequency increased → Drought conditions over India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. Locust attacks increased in occurence
↳ Due to climate change impact
[eg] Cyclonic rainfall over Ethiopia, Somalia → gave breeding ground to Locust

5. New type of diseases are rising due to changes in humidity, temperature and rainfall.

Agriculture → partly responsible for extreme weather events

1. Source of 25% of Methane emission
↳ contributes to global warming
~~like~~

2. Excessive fertilizer use → land degradation → sometimes leading to flash drought / crop failure

3. Excessive irrigation → water logging → Reduces recharge capacity → High surface run-off → more floods with rainfall.

4. Land use change → conversion of wetlands into agricultural land → contributes to floods.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National Agricultural Disaster Management Plan

⇓

To strengthen resilience of farming community

1. Focus on water-shed management approach
2. Sustainable Irrigation methods like drip, sprinkler. ⟶ Per drop, more crop
3. Adopting Agro-forestry, crop rotation, mixed cropping etc for soil moisture management.
4. Organic farming for soil conservation.
5. Diversification of dependence of farmer → horticulture, livestock, apiculture, Mushroom farming etc
6. Creation of Drought Management Cell
7. Insurance focus with PM-Fasal Bima Yojana to prevent agrarian distress in case of disaster.

Sustainable Agriculture is the way forward to address the climate change impact to achieve climate-resilience.

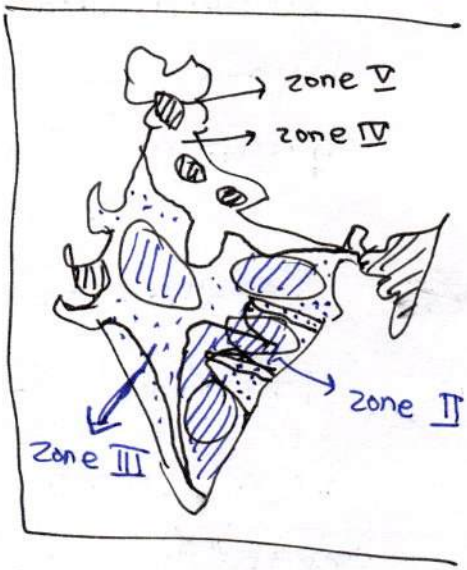
17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इसे हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's 60% region is prone to earthquake at various level. India has been classified into 5 vulnerable zones and Delhi lies in zone - IV - second most vulnerable zone.

High vulnerability of some regions in India

1. Due to convergent plate boundary
⇓
Indian plate is collided with eurasian plate → ~~at~~ 2 cm ~~mo~~ forward movement every year.



2. This has caused the Himalayan belt to be highly earthquake prone
[e.g] Nepal earthquake (2015)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. Delhi lies just 200km from from Himalaya with very close to Himalayan frontal fault (HFF line)

⇓

Makes it vulnerable to earthquake

Institutional measures to mitigate earthquake losses →

1. National Retrofitting Plan → To create ~~diso~~ earthquake resilient infrastructure on vulnerable zones.

2. National Building Code → for future infrastructures

3. National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Program → For timely rescue & relief efforts

4. NDMA (National level)
↓
SDMA (State level)
↓
DDMA (District level)

Institutional mechanism for decision making as per NDMA Act 2005

उम्मीदवारों को इसे हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. NDRF & SDRF are dedicated force for disaster rescue & relief

Significant Gaps still exist –

1. Absence of a timely information dissemination mechanism

2. P- waves are detected 4-5 mins earlier → This gives golden minutes for preventive steps

⇓

However, no such mechanism exists in India.

3. Almost 50% houses in vulnerable zones are not resilient to quakes.

4. Absence of adequate manpower with NDRF for timely relief effort.

By investing significantly in earthquake resilient infrastructure with strong & efficient institutional mechanism, the risk can be reduced, as per Sendai Framework (2005) suggestions.

18. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Nuclear fusion refers to the forced collison of two smaller atoms to create a larger atom, which releases large amount of energy in terms of heat - which is utilised to produce power.

e.g Formation of Helium out of two Hydrogen

~~Advanta~~. Net energy gain →

To create fusion itself requires large amount of energy, however the energy produced is far more than the input of energy.

⇓

Therefore giving a net energy gain

⇓

Demonstrated by ITER experiment in France.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation :→

1. Zero wastage generation
2. Completely clean energy → to help achieve Net Zero goals by 2050
3. Requires less fuel → more energy density → long term use.
4. Very limited impact on environment as requires less space for production

Limitations to generate electricity at commercial scale :

1. Yet to be demonstrated completely
   ↳ Under development stage by various countries.
2. Requires huge capital investment
   ↳ currently being developed by collaboration of France, India, Japan, USA etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. Challenges with regard to storage of produced energy.

4. Availability of continuous supply of Hydrogen is again a challenge.

5. Absence of manufacturing ability to develop Tokamak reactor for fusion.

Way forward -

1. Alternative to fusion in fission → traditional nuclear energy → Needs to increase capacity.

2. Invest in R&D efforts to make fusion viable alternative.

Overall, Fusion process provides opportunity to address the rising global demand of electricity. This needs global collaboration to develop in order to achieve SDG goals & Net Zero targets by 2050.

19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Money laundering refers to the concealing or disguising the identity of illegally obtained money to show it as legitimate money.

Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002 (PMLA) is the overarching legislation in India to deal with money laundering.

Recent Amendments → and efficacy of PMLA 2002 in tackling money laundering

1. Empower institutions like ED, CBI, NIA to tackle the issue of money laundering.

2. Provides authority to track the financial trials of accused.

3. Enables them to keep a check on digital transactions with account details across India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. Intelligence agencies like IB play a major role → to tackle Hawala transactions

5. PMLA 2002 provides search & seizure of properties of accused person.

6. Gives arrest without warrant power for prevention of the crime.

Limitation of PMLA →

1. With respect to cash transactions & round tripping, limited impact.

2. Cryptocurrency - related money laundery difficult to be tracked.

3. Use of agricultural income methods, cash-intensive business → Limited role of agencies to tackle.

4. Collusive corruption among businessman-politician — bureaucrats to launder money — ⇓

Reduces efficacy of PMLA.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. Limited control over tax havens like Cayman island, Panama → hub of shell companies

⇓

Also non-cooperation with Government for money laundering investigation.

4 Way forward -

1. To plug the legal loopholes for tax evasion.

2. Empower agencies with digital infrastructure & manpower to efficient tracking of suspected individual.

3. Also focus on HUMINT & COMINT to tackle use of ~~laund~~ money laundering in terror financing, drug trafficking etc.

Money laundering weakens Indian economy through multiple way. Therefore, amendments in PMLA, tax laws, IT Act etc are needed to tackle it with present day challenges.

20. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian Ocean Region has become the new theatre of global geopolitics due to rising significance of Indo-Pacific region in terms of global trade with China's assertive position.

Security threats present in IOR:

1. Multiple choke points - like Bab-el-Mandeb, Hormuz, Malacca etc
   ↳ Choking of these will have significant impact on India's trade.

2. Militarisation of IOR.

   e.g. China - Naval base in Djibouti
   USA - Diego Garcia
   France - Reunion Island
   India - Changi base etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. Assertive role of China to gain influence over IOR nations.
   ↳ Through debt trap diplomacy
   - e.g. Hambantota port (SriLanka)
     Gwadar port (Pakistan)

4. Spying activities through submarines, vessels etc by China.

5. China - Taiwan, China - USA as well as China - India conflicts have direct repurcussion on IOR.
   ↳ Strains of Pearls

6. Marine piracy threats from Somalia region

7. Terrorism → Mumbai attacks 2008.

Strategies to deal -

Institutional measure -

1. Integrated Marine Theatre Command based on Andaman

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. Empowering Coastguard & Navy with modern vessels, submarine, aircraft etc.

Global collaboration -

1. IONS - Indian Ocean Naval Symposium
2. IFC - Information Fusion Centre
3. QUAD & Malabar exercise

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With IOR countries & beyond.

Procedural measures -

1. SAGAR policy - To act as Net Security Provider for IOR region
2. HADR initiative like Op Sanjeevani, Op Vanilla (Madagascar) to build confidence with IOR nations of east Africa & islands.

A concerted efforts needed to tackle the rising marine threats to protect India's strategic interest as well as economic interest in Indian ocean region.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK